THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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VOL. 35. EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1900. NO. 21.

Store News.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

Have you need for additional light-weight underwear? Here is a fortunate chance for you. An opportunity to save on purchases is always welcome, isn't it? Wise women will embrace this opportunity.

LADIES' SKIRTS.

This skirt section ours is busy. Why? Simply a matter of offering very tasteful skirts at prices which put home-made skirts in the shade. Better fill your skirt needs now. It is to your purse's interest.

LADIe'S WAISTS.

These are good waists. No matter how low the price, you can depend upon the worthiness. That is a good point to remember when so much of the thrown together kinds of merchandise is being offered.

M. C. TULIS.

OLD RELIABLE DRUG STORE'S

Prescription Department is up to date in every particular. Hundreds will attest to the very low prices. 30 years experience.

Wall Paper.

2000 rolls at 3c per roll. A great variety of high grade paper at greatly reduced prices.

Paints! Paints! Paints!

Paints, oils and varnishes, a full line. Enamel paints, varnishes and stains, in all colors.

Fishing Tackle.

Save money! Call for your Prescriptions, Wall Paper, Paints, Oils Fishing Tackle.

L. TAGGART, Prop.

R. Seger & Co.,

THE PIONEER TAILORS.

Opposite M. E. Church, Emporium, Pa.

STYLISH CLOTHES

for the people,

GUARANTEED FITS.

We carry at all times, the largest line of imported and domestic goods to be found in this section of the state. Our prices are within the reach of all, while we aim to please our customers.

New SUMMER STYLES now here.

STYLISH BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS.

R. SEGER & CO.

SEASONABLE DOGGEREL.

Same old circus,
Same old band,
Same old sawdust,
Same old stand;
Same old beasts, and
Same parade;
Same old peanuts,
Same lemonade;
Same old clown and
Same old jest;
Same old crowd with
Brand-new zest.

Same old Bryan,
Same old planks;
Same old platform
Same old cranks;
Same old howls and
Same laments;
Same old Pops in
Same old tents;
Same old speeches
Same old tricks;
Same free coinage
As in ninety-six.

—*Indiana, Pa., Messenger.*

HOW HANNA SAT ON QUAY.

"It won't be Teddy Roocevelt,"
Said Hanna, big and fat—
It won't be Teddy Roosevelt;
You may be sure of that.
It may be Long or Wolcott,
Or Bliss, or even Tim;
But it won't be Teddy Roosevelt,
For I'm opposed to him.

"I am opposed to Teddy
Because of Platt and Quay,
I know the people want him,
But I will have my way."
Thus came about this episode,
A spicy llittle spat,
Between two politicians
Well known as Mark and Matt.

"Perhaps it won't," said Matthew Quay,
And shook his head a bit,
"But I'm inclined to figure
That Teddy will be 'it.'
Mark Hanna is a mighty man,
Long-headed and all that;
But there are also others—
For instance, Mister Platt."

Quay scratched his head and knit his brow,
And looked toward the South,
Then winked at John P. Elkin,
But opened not his mouth.
Then Elkin smiled at Reeder,
Said Reeder: "I believe—
Between us two—that the Old Man
Has something up his sleeve."

Next day at the convention
A mighty tumult rose—
The wily man from Beaver
Had something to propose:
A little resolution
Concerning delegates
That caused some consternation
Among the Southern States.

The wise ones understood it,
And yelled till they were hoarse,
While Hanna hastened to remark:
"Why, Teddy's 'it,' of course.
You see the people want him,
And they must have their way.',
And that is how Mark Hanna
Sat down on Matthew Quay."

—*Punxy Spirit.*

Lupole-Leonard.

Mr. Millard M. Lupole, of Dents Run, Pa., and Miss Liddie E. Leonard, of Driftwood, Pa., were married at Emporium on July 2nd, by 'Squire M. M. Larrabee. The happy couple left on the afternoon train for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York City and other points of interest, on their wedding tour, returning to Huntley on July 6th, where a reception was held in honor of the event, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Nelson, at 8 o'clock p. m. About fifty intimate friends partook of a royal feast prepared by the bride's aunt Mrs. A. F. Nelson, and it is needless to say that the small (?) eaters did ample justice to the good things. The bride and groom received many handsome and useful presents. The writer, with a host of friends joined in congratulations and best wishes for a long, happy and prosperous life of the twain. D.

Curious, But True.

An exchange prints the following curious item: "Tie a string about a yard long to a common door key. Then hold it in the right hand and hold it so the key will clear the floor four or five inches. If you can hold the key steady enough it will begin to swing back and forth in a straight line. Let another person take your left hand in his and the motion of the key will change from the pendulum to a circular swing. If the third person will put his hand on the shoulder of the second person, the key will stop. Try it and explain it if you can."

A Star Course.

It is not improbable that a Star Course will be conducted in Emporium the coming season. Rev. O. S. Metzler and several interested parties have the matter under consideration and if the requisite encouragement is given the movement by the whole people it will be undertaken.

It is proposed to secure the best talent in the lyceum business and this will necessitate a big outlay of money and impose heavy burdens of responsibility upon the committee, but if all will lend a hand the project can be made a success.

These courses are now successfully conducted in all the leading towns of the country, and their benefit and advantage appears in the refinement and elevation of the tastes of the people, and in giving them a high class of musical and literary attractions during the months of winter. Particulars will be furnished later. Now then, let the people give the matter their earnest thought and consideration.

Do You Endorse Him?

A number of Emporium Republicans were induced to attend a so-called convention recently held at Warren and vote for Ex-Senator Emery for Congress—a trap laid for them. Now comes along the democratic congressional convention and endorses the nomination of the so-called Independent Republicans, not however until Senator Emery came out in a letter repudiating one of the corner stones of Republicanism and declared himself a free trader. At the democratic county convention recently held at Smethport delegate John O'Brien of Bradford, read a private letter from Mr. Emery, in which that gentleman condemns a protective tariff. In all seriousness, we ask the supporters of Senator Emery, in Cameron county or the 27th district, who believe in the cardinal principles of Republicanism, how will you swallow this man Emery?

Obituary.

Cora, daughtter of A. H. and Clara Crosby, born at Odin, May 18, 1878; died at the Buffalo Woman's Hospital corner of 7th and George St. just before sunset, June 30, 1900.

Dependent on her own resources she entered the class of '98 at the College of Commerce at Scranton, from which she graduated and immediately after entered the employ of W. H. Sullivan, of Austin, where she won the regards of her employers. But Buffalo presented better advantages and she accepted a situation there last October, only to fall a victim to the epidemic of measles prevailing there in March. She partially recovered but a relapse brought on a complication of diseases against which the best physicians were powerless to contend.

In the strength of youth prepared for a life of usefulness she was called to depart, leaving sorrow in her home for its abiding guest. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Her funeral was held July 3d in the little M. E. Church in Odin where Rev. Torkington preached a sympathetic discourse from the book of Revelations, last chapter, 3d and 4th verses.

There were many flowers, emblems of the lovely sweetness of her affection. Interment at Inez, the old Homer Cemetery where the dust of four generations of her kindred mingle to wait the resurrection.—Austin Republican.

Many of our citizens will remember this estimable young lady, who some years ago made her home with Mrs. Daniel Downey on Fifth and Vine St., and who won the affection of all who became acquainted with her.

Not from Emporium.

Rob't Stout committed suicide at Ridgway on Monday by jumping into the Clarion river. Is is reported that Stout came from Emporium, but as far as we can learn the unfortunate man does not hail from this place. It is also reported here that the suicide belongs in Renovo.

Late News.

We call the attention of our readers to our new supplement, which contains all the latest telegraphic news up to date. The PRESS hopes to increase its facilities in order that we may give our patrons the best in the land. Be sure you read this issue carefully.

Death's Doings.

ROBISON.

MISS SADIE ROBISON, aged 17 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Robison, died at the family residence on West Fifth street, last Monday morning, after an illness of many months with that dreaded disease consumption. The deceased was highly respected by all who knew her and her death is a severe shock to her devoted parents.

The funeral will be held from the M. E. Church this (Thursday) afternoon at two o'clock. Deceased was a member of the M. E. Sunday School—Mrs. S. L. Stoddard and Mrs. R. P. Heilman's class—and was very highly respected and spoken of by the Supt., Mr. T. B. Lloyd.

Surveying State Lines.

W. P. Mitchell, the well known surveyor of this city, with eight assistants is now engaged in making a survey of the state land in this section recently purchased by the state forestry reservation. There are nearly 100,000 acres embraced in this block of lands, which is to be known as the A. C. Hopkins reservation. The lands are in Clinton, Centre and Cameron counties. The work of running the lines was begun on what is known as the Kulp & Wolverton tracts on the Big Sandy and Panther creeks, tributaries of Beech Creek. Mr. Mitchell thinks it will take four to five months to make the surveys. Five thousand acres of the reservation is in Cameron county, all the rest being in Clinton and Centre.—Clinton Republican.

Well Paid for Sitting up all Night.

Mascus Braun, a newspaper man, who obtained a verdict of $750 against W. Seward Webb, as president of the Wagner Palace Car company, because, after paying for a berth on a sleeping car, Mr. Baun found another man in his bed and was compelled to sit up all night, last Friday had that verdict confirmed by the city court's refusing to grant a new trial. The judge said he considered $750 little enough for such an inconvenience as Braun had suffered. The decision makes an important precedent and purchasers of berths in sleeping cars will know more about their rights than they ever did.

Burglar Caught.

Yesterday an Italian employed on the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., made a wholesale raid upon "Italy," while his companions were at work, stealing watches, revolvers, rings and other valuables. The culprit had only been employed by the company a few days. The entire crew came to Emporium and succeeded in capturing the thief, who was taken before Squire Larrabee and default of bail was locked up. He is sure of a free trip down the river.

From Driftwood Gazette.

C. F. Laughton and wife spent a couple of days last week in Philadelphia ..Mrs. J. O. Brookbank and daughter Ray have gone to Sizerville to spend the summer....Miss Margaret Murphy of Emporium visited friends here a couple of days last week ...Miss Francelia Huntley, who won the post graduating diamond medal at the Chicago musical college, has returned to her home in this place.

India Famine.

The First National Bank has forwarded $34.02 for relief of India famine sufferers. Contributions paid into the bank for that purpose.

Advertise in the PRESS

BRIEF MENTION.

Three prisoners are now confined in Fort Swope.

There is quite a demand for dwelling houses in Emporium.

This hot weather makes us think of ——, well, it's warm any way.

Some men are like eggs; they don't seem to know when they are beaten.

To invest a little money so that it will go a long ways, buy a postage stamp.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will hold a fair during the first week in October.

And now Coudersport is likely to get a shirt factory in addition to her other industries.

The restaurant(?) has departed, much to the satisfaction of West Fourth street residents.

On the way over, all references to icebergs will be considered personal by Croker.

A blind man may not see merit in others, though he can easily feel his own importance.

The Cuban voter cannot work off the story about having voted for every president since Jackson.

The Democratic party will never forgive the Republican party for making the country prosperous.

Judging from the demand for seats, national conventions would be a paying institution if put "on the road."

The platform ought to commend Bryan for the good he has done the country by staying out of the White House.

Constable Wygant brought a prisoner down from Sizerville yesterday, charged with robbing a trunk at Baldwin's camp.

Governor Stone has granted Birriolo, the Blossburg murderer, another respite, fixing the date of execution for October 30th.

"A man in love setting up his brains as a guage of his position is as one determining a ship's longitude from a light at the masthead."

"If a man hoards riches and enjoys them not," says the Chicago News, "he is a fit companion for the donkey that dines on thistles when grass is plenty."

Friday evening of this week at 7:30 o'clock, the literary department of the Epworth League will give an interesting literary program. Everybody invited.

A huge rattlesnake was killed, a few days ago, near the residence of Hon. G. W. Warner. The warm weather is driving the snakes to the streams for water.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Baptist Church will serve supper, and ice cream and cake in the church parlors, Friday, July 20th. Supper 25c. The public patronage is respctfully solicited.

Our troops against the Chinese is like trying to dip a river dry with a tin-cup. No matter how many are killed their number seems to remain the same, and after a storm are many times multiplied.

"Our prayers are limited by our knowledge, but they are answered out of the wisdom of God. For that reason they are perhaps as often denied as granted, and in the denial the petitioners are most truly heard."

About sixty or seventy-five workmen, consisting of masons and carpenters, are transforming the land on Freeman Run selected for the pulp and paper mill site, into a veritable scene of industrial activity and in a short time one will begin to see the great effects of the men's efforts.—Austin Republican.

The President has acted in regard to China at exactly the right time. His declaration that no war is intended against that country although Americans will be protected to the fullest extent, and that the United States will endeavor to "maintain the territorial and administrative entity" of the empire, joined with the dispatch of additional troops, shows to the world that he proposes to maintain American interests despite greedy self-seekers abroad and cavilers at home.

An exchange hits the nail pretty near the head when it says: It is the duty of the country editor to lie—it's a fact. He is supposed to say a whole lot of nice things about people who die—things that are not true. In fact it is his duty to outpuff a locomotive. As long as he lies he is all right and stands well in the community; but let him tell the truth—gee whiz! he brings on a storm worse than a cyclone. The class of editors that tells the truth are dead—to the newspaper world. They are now earning an honest living on a farm, or running a buzz saw in some coffin manufactory.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Boots, shoes and all kinds of footwear, both light and heavy, and prices right, at N. Seger's.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A Crescent Tandem Bicycle, in first-class condition—run only about 100 miles.
18-tf DR. A. W. BAKER.

Photographs, all prices and sizes, at the Schriever Art Gallery. We have what you want.
W. G. BAIR, Proprietor.

The finest line of mattings, oilcloth, linoleum and carpets, also porch screens, way down, at LaBar's.

Call at Schriever's Art Gallery and see the latest style in photographs.
W. G. BAIR, Proprietor.

VACATION NOTICE.—My office will be closed for two weeks, commencing with July 21st. F. C. RIECK, Dentist.

Baby Carriages and Go-Carts. Now is the time to buy them, as we are going to close them out regardless of cost.
GEO. J. LABAR.

Just received another fine line of picture frames and mouldings, at Schriever's Art Gallery.
W. G. BAIR, Proprietor.

FOR RENT.—The house and lot near Emporium, known as the "Wilber Russell residence" is for rent, apply to Mrs. R. Russell, East Emporium. 21t

LOST—Last Monday evening, between the W. N. Y. & P. depot and Dr. Bardwell's office, a lady's fur Collarette. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to Dr. Bardwell.

Our stock comprises every commandable article of every season of the year. We strive to please our customers in a manner which will induce them to come again. N. SEGER.

N. Seger can always give you the best satisfaction. Lumbermen, and in fact all laboring men know this. Buy your trunks, valises, etc., of the popular and trustworthy clothing house of N. Seger.

SHAW'S PURE MALT.—When you are tired of nostrums and ready to "throw physic to the dogs," try Shaw's Pure Malt, and "life will be worth living." Absolutely pure.
Sold by F. X. Blumle, Emporium, Pa. n2-yl

CUT RATES.—In order to dispose of our Cabinet Carbonette cards, bearing Mr. Schriever's name, consisting of 2,000, we shall dispose of same at $3.00 per dozen; former price $4.00. This will enable our patrons to save one dollar per dozen and at the same time get a first-class cabinet photo.
W. G. BAIR,
Proprietor Schriever Art Gallery.

YOUNG MEN WANTED, with fair education and good character, to learn telegraphy, railroad accounting, and typewriting. This is endorsed by all leading railway companies as the only perfect and reliable institution of its kind. All our graduates are assisted to positions. Ladies also admitted. Write for free catalogue. (Fall term opens August 15th).
GLOBE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
16-26t Lexington, Ky.

MARQUETTE, ON LAKE SUPERIOR, is one of the most charming summer resorts reached via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Its healthful location, beautiful scenery, good hotels and complete immunity from hay fever, make a summer outing at Marquette, Mich., very attractive from the standpoint of health, rest and comfort.

For a copy of "The Lake Superior Country," containing a description of Marquette and the copper country, address, with four (4) cents in stamps to pay postage, Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill. 15-8t

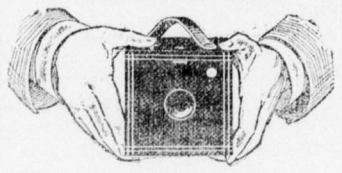
FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING.—We will meet ALL competition in ALL OUR LINES and go one better, as we always have. We do not understand the art of putting 25 per cent. too much on our prices and then cutting off 15 per cent. to make you believe you are getting a bargain, but come and see us as usual, and we will treat you right.
GEO. J. LABAR.

Sunday Excursions to Portage Falls.

The W. N. Y. & P. Ry. will run popular low rate Excursions to Portage Falls Sundays, July 1st, 15th, 29th, August 12th and 26th. Special train will leave Emporium at 8 a. m. Fare only $1.00. About six hours will be allowed at Portage Falls Park to view the Falls and the beautiful surrounding country. This train returns at a seasonable hour, giving a most delightful day's outing.

Ex-Senator Emery, the Democratic candidate for Congress against Mr. Sibley, is entitled to the thanks of the voters for the frank avowal on expansion and protection which he made in accepting the nomination from the McKean county Democrats. Mr. Emery is in favor of hauling down the Stars and Stripes in the Phillippines and he is also opposed to protection! If, after that declaration, there are any Republicans who cast their vote for him they will do it in the knowledge of the fact that they are voting against the openly-avowed policy of their organization, and in favor of one who has pledged himself to work and vote against it in Congress.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

EASTMAN'S KODAK



FRIDAY, Fair.
SATURDAY, Fair.
SUNDAY, Probably showers.

You can carry it in your hands, on your shoulder, in your pocket or on your bicycle. You press the button and the Kodak will the rest.

LLOYD'S LONG RANGE FORECAST OF THE WEATHER AND EASTMAN'S KODAK.

BOOMING.

Spring trade is booming, notwithstanding the general complaint of dealers about the weather, forest fires and dull trade. We are up to date, away ahead of any previous season. Why? Clear-sighted men and women have discovered where they can get best and the most for their money in wall paper; in gloss white enamel paint, that will not turn yellow on exposure; in curtains that go up and down; in bicycles that will run ahead of anything on the road; in fishing tackle that catches the trout; in books and stationery that will interest you; in the news counter that has all the news that was, is and will be; and a good cigar that will smoke as free as the smoke in the forests.

That's why the people are flocking here as never before.

HARRY S. LLOYD.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

The Bachelor of Arts.

In the fuss and flurry made over the sweet girl graduate the boy who graduates at the same time is hardly getting the attention which he deserves. In the years to come, says the Chicago Tribune, if he does his duty, he will earn money for the support of the girl, who during the present month is the center of all eyes. He will be elected to the city council and possibly to congress; he will preach the Gospel and practice law; he will start a factory or open a business. In a large degree the future welfare of the country will depend upon his intelligent and honest activity. The prejudice against the college graduate, which never had a sound foundation in fact, is gradually disappearing. He has shown his force in almost every department of life, until it has come to be admitted that the so-called self-made man does not hold a monopoly of all the brains and energy in the country. So, while all will unite in drinking a toast to the maiden in her white frock and blue ribbons, a similar if not an equal honor is due to the newly made bachelor of arts. The college man of to-day knows as well as anyone can tell him that all his future success depends most largely upon his own unaided efforts. The world is his apple and his education is simply the knife with which he must peel it.

Individual Reform.

The act of selecting honorable and competent men to fill places of authority is not the only duty of the faithful citizen. If it be certainly true that national life and welfare depend upon national character, and that national character is only the combined character of its individual units, it follows that he who would be proud of his country's honor must keep his own unsoiled. Of what avail is it to rail at public injustice when we are ourselves unjust in our private dealings, or to accuse our rulers of cruelty and oppression when we oppress our own weaker brethren, or to point out the evils of party spirit when we wrap ourselves up in some small social clique, or to expose or to arraign scandal in our legislative halls when we are retailing sweet morsels of it at our own firesides?

If we could see the success of public reforms, let us reform ourselves; if we loudly advocate the brotherhood of man, let us cultivate the spirit of brotherhood in our daily intercourse; if we value our national independence and freedom, let us see to it that we never interfere with the personal liberty and rights of any individual.

Rev. George F. Dickinson, pastor of the Hilton Methodist church, Newark, N. J., announced to his congregation on a recent Sunday that the regular Friday night prayer meeting would not be held in the church that week, as many members of the congregation would be busy harvesting the strawberry crop. There has been a small attendance at the church on Friday nights for the last few weeks, and inquiry on the part of the pastor developed the fact that the regular attendants were busy until late in the evening in the strawberry beds. In announcing that there would be no meeting Rev. Mr. Dickinson said: "I do not wish to interfere between you and your harvesting. You have been blessed with a large crop of berries, and it is your duty to gather them. I am sure that you will attend services better when the season is done."

"A sympathetic strike" of unique kind occurred in New Jersey the other day. A poor old horse was used in a certain department of a glass factory, but did not have the privilege which his humane workmen enjoyed of "knocking off" when the whistle sounded. [illegible]fully to obtain s[illegible] for the old nag, and at la[illegible]out gave notice that they [illegible]adly resume work whenever [illegible]rse's hours of labor should be [illegible]de to conform to their own. The newspapers are silent as to the result, but it is to be hoped that matters have [illegible]n settled to the satisfaction of all [illegible]cially of the horse.

BOTH NOTIFIED.

McKinley and Roosevelt are Told of Their Nomination.

The President Delivers an Address on the Political Issues of the Day.

The Proceedings at Gov. Roosevelt's Home Were Less Formal than Those at Canton, and the Assemblage was Not Nearly so Large.

Canton, O., July 12.—William McKinley was yesterday officially notified of his second nomination by the republican party for the highest office in the world. Grouped about him were the friends among whom he has lived for more than 30 years, together with vast crowds from the surrounding towns. Following is Senator Lodge's speech:

Mr. President: This committee, representing every state in the Union and the organized territories of the United States, was duly appointed to announce to you, formally, your nomination by the republican national convention, which met in Philadelphia on June 19 last, as the candidate of the republican party for president of the United States for the term beginning March 4, 1901. To be selected by the republican party as their candidate for this great office is always one of the highest honors which can be given to any man. This nomination, however, comes to your, sir, under circumstances which give it a higher significance and make it an even deeper expression of honor and trust than usual. You were nominated unanimously at Philadelphia. You received the unforced vote of every delegate from every state and every territory.

The harmony of sentiment which appears on the face of the record was but the reflection of the deeper harmony which existed in the hearts and minds of the delegates. Without faction, with profound satisfaction and eager enthusiasm, you were nominated for the presidency by the united voice of the representatives of our great party, in which there is no sign of dissension or shadow of turning. Such ananimity, always remarkable, is here the more impressive, because it accompanies a second nomination to the great office which you have held for four years. It is not the facile triumph of hope over experience, but the sober approval of conduct and character tested in many trials, and tried by heavy and extraordinary responsibilities. With the exception of the period in which Washington organized the nation and built the states, and of those other awful years when Lincoln led his people through the agony of civil war and saved from destruction the work of Washington, there has never been a presidential term in our history so crowded with great events, so filled with new and momentous questions as that which is now drawing to an end.

True to the declarations which were made at St. Louis in 1896, you, sir, united with the republicans in congress in the revision of the tariff and the re-establishment of the protective policy. You maintained our credit and upheld the gold standard, leading the party by your advice to the passage of the great measure which is to-day the bulwark of both. You led again in the policy which has made Hawaii a possession of the United States. On all these questions you fulfilled the hopes of the people, who four years ago put trust in your promises. But on all these questions, also, you had as guides, not only your own principles and the well considered results of years of training and reflection, but also the plain declarations of the national convention which nominated you in 1896. Far different was it when the Cuban question, which we had promised to settle, brought first war and then peace with Spain. Congress declared war, but you, as commander-in-chief, had to carry it on. You did so, and history records unbroken victory from the first shot of the Nashville to the day when the protocol was signed. Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines you had to assume alone the responsibility of taking them all from Spain. Alone and weighted with the terrible responsibility of the unchecked war powers of the constitution, you were obliged to govern these islands and to repress rebellions and disorder in the Philippines. No party creed defined the course you were to follow. Courage, foresight, comprehension of American interests both now and in the uncharted future, in the American people, and in their fitness for great tasks, were then your only guides and counselors.

Thus you framed and put in operation this great new policy which has made us at once masters of the Antilles and a great eastern power, holding firmly our possessions on both sides of the Pacific. The new and strange ever excites fear, and the courage and prescience which accepts them always arouse criticism and attack. Yet a great departure and a new policy were never more quickly justified than those undertaken by you. On the possession of the Philippines rest the admirable diplomacy which warned all nations that American trade was not to be shut off from China. It is to Manila that we owe the ability to send troops and ships in this time of distress to the defense of our ministers, our missionaries, our consuls, and our merchants in China, instead of being compelled to leave our citizens to the casual protection of other powers, as would have been unavoidable had we flung the opportunities away and withdraw from the Orient.

Events, moving with terrible rapidity, have been swift witnesses to the wisdom of your action in the east. The Philadelphia convention had adopted your policy both in the Antilles and the Philippines, and has made it their own and that of the republican party.

Your election, sir, next November assures to us the continuance of that policy abroad and in our new possessions. To entrust these difficult and vital questions to others, at once incompetent and hostile would be a still more unrelieved disaster to us and to our posterity. Your election means not only protection to our industries, but the maintenance of a sound currency of the gold standard, the very corner-stone of our economic and financial welfare. Should these be shaken, as they would be by the success of our opponents, the whole fabric of our business confidence and prosperity would fall into ruin. Your defeat would be the signal for the advance of free trade, for the anarchy of a debased and unstable currency, for business panic, depression, and hard times, and for the wreck of our foreign policy. Your election and the triumph of the republican party, which we believe to be as sure as the coming of the day, will make certain the steady protection of our industries, sound money, and a vigorous and intelligent foreign policy. They will continue those friends of good government and wise legislation, so essential to the prosperity and well-being which have blessed our country in such abundance during the past four years.

Thus announcing to you, sir, your nomination as the republican candidate for the presidency, we have the honor also to submit to you the declaration of principles made by the national convention, which we trust will receive your approval. We can assure you of the faithful and earnest support of the republican party in every state, and we beg you to believe that we discharge here to-day, with feelings of the deepest personal gratification, this honorable duty imposed upon us by the convention.

The president seemed at his best. His appearance indicated splendid health and his voice rang out in clarion tones, reaching the vast throng which surrounded his house and extended over the lawn and across the street. Speaking from the same place where he received the formal notification four years ago, and in the presence of men in hearty accord with his policy, he could not but create a favorable impression and receive, as he did, the most hearty applause of his listeners. He said:

Senator Lodge and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee:

The message which you bring is one of signal honor. It is also a summons to duty. A single nomination for the office of president by a great party which in 32 years out of 40 has been triumphant at national elections, is a distinction which I gratefully cherish. To receive unanimous renomination by the same party is an expression of regard and a pledge of continued confidence for which it is difficult to make adequate acknowledgment.

If anything exceeds the honor of the office of president of the United States, it is the responsibility which attaches to it. Having been invested with both, I do not underappraise either. Any one who has borne the anxieties and burdens of the presidential office, especially in time of national trial, cannot contemplate assuming it a second time without profoundly realizing the severe exactions and the solemn obligations which it imposed, and this feeling is accentuated by the momentous problems which now press for settlement. If my countrymen shall confirm the action of the convention at our national election in November I shall, craving divine guidance, undertake the exalted trust, to administer it for the interest and honor of the country and the well being of the new peoples who have become the objects of our care. The declaration of principles adopted by the convention has my hearty approval. At some future date I will consider its subjects in detail and will by letter communicate to your chairman a more formal acceptance of the nomination.

On a like occasion four years ago I said: "The party that supplied by legislation the vast revenues for the conduct of our greatest war; that promptly restored the credit of the country at its close; that from its abundant revenues paid off a large share of the debt incurred by this war, and that resumed specie payments and placed our paper currency upon a sound and enduring basis can be safely trusted to preserve both our credit and currency with honor, stability and inviolability. The American people hold the financial honor of our government as sacred as our flag, and can be relied upon to guard it with the same sleepless vigilance. They hold its preservation above party fealty, and have often demonstrated that party ties avail nothing when the spotless credit of our country is threatened.

"The dollar paid to the farmer, the wage earner and the pensioner must continue forever equal in purchasing and debt paying power to the dollar paid to any government creditor.

"Our industrial supremacy, our productive capacity, our business and commercial prosperity, our labor and its rewards, our national credit and currency, our proud financial honor, and our splendid free citizenship, the birthright of every American, are all involved in the pending campaign, and thus every home in the land is directly and intimately connected with their proper settlement.

"Our domestic trade must be won back and our idle working people employed in gainful occupations at American wages. Our home market must be restored to its proud rank of first in the world and our foreign trade, so precipitately cut off by adverse national legislation reopened on fair and equitable terms for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products.

"Public confidence must be resumed and the skill, energy and the capital of our country find ample employment at home. The government of the United States must raise money enough to meet both its current expenses and increasing needs. Its revenues should be so raised as to protect the material interests of our people, with the lightest possible drain upon their resources and maintaining that high standard of civilization which has distinguished our country for more than a century of its existence.

"The national credit, which has thus far fortunately resisted every assault upon it must and will be upheld and strengthened. If sufficient revenues are provided for the support of the government there will be no necessity for borrowing money and increasing the public debt."

Three and one-half years of legislation and administration have been concluded since these words were spoken. Have those to whom was confided the direction of the government kept their pledges? The record is made up. The people are not unfamiliar with what has been accomplished. The gold standard has been reaffirmed and strengthened. The endless chain has been broken and the drain upon our gold reserve no longer frets us. The credit of the country has been advanced to the highest place among all nations. We are refunding our bonded debt bearing 5 and 4 and 5 per cent. interest at 2 per cent, a lower rate than of that any other country, and already more than $300,000,000 have been so funded, with a gain to the government of many millions of dollars. Instead of 16 to 1, for which our opponents contended four years ago, legislation has been enacted which, while utilizing all forms of our money, secures one fixed value for every dollar and that the best known to the civilized world.

A tariff which protects American labor and industry and provides ample revenues has been written in public laws. We have lower interest and higher wages; more money and fewer mortgages. The world's markets have been opened to American products, which go now where they have never gone before. We have passed from a bond-issuing to a bond-paying nation; from a nation of borrowers to a nation of lenders; from a deficiency in revenue to a surplus; from fear to confidence; from enforced idleness to profitable employment. The public faith has been upheld; public order has been maintained. We have prosperity at home and prestige abroad.

Unfortunately the threat of 1896 has just been renewed by the allied parties without abatement or modification. The gold bill has been denounced and its repeal demanded. The menace of 16 to 1, therefore, still hangs over us with all its dire consequence to credit and confidence, to business and industry. The enemies of sound finances are rallying their scattered forces. The people must once more unite and overcome the advocates of repudiation and must not relax their energy until the battle for public honor and honest money shall again triumph.

A congress which will sustain and, if need be, strengthen the present law can prevent a financial catastrophe which every lover of the republic is interested to avert.

Not satisfied with assaulting the currency and credit of the government, our political adversaries condemn the tariff law enacted at the extra session of congress in 1897, known as the Dingley act, passed in obedience to the will of the people expressed at the election in the preceding November, a law which at once stimulated our industries, opened the idle factories and mines and gave to the laborer and to the farmer fair returns for their toil and investment. Shall we go back to a tariff which brings deficiency in our revenues and destruction to our industrial enterprises?

Faithful to its pledges in these internal affairs how has the government discharged its international duties?

Our platform of 1896 declared "the Hawaiian islands should be controlled by the United States and no foreign power be permitted to interfere with them." This purpose has been fully accomplished by annexation, and delegates from those beautiful islands participated in the convention for which you speak to-day. In the great conference of nations at The Hague we reaffirmed before the world the Monroe doctrine and our adherence to it and our determination not to participate in the complications of Europe. We have happily ended the European alliance in Samoa, retaining for ourselves one of the most valuable harbors in the Pacific ocean, while the open door in China gives to us fair and equal competition in the vast trade of the Orient.

Some things have happened which were not promised, nor even foreseen, and our purposes in relation to them must not be left in doubt. A just war has been waged for humanity and with it have come new problems and responsibilities. Spain has been ejected from the Western Hemisphere and our flag floats over her former territory. Cuba has been liberated and our guarantees to her people will be sacredly executed. A beneficent government has provided for Porto Rico. The Philippines are ours and American authority must be supreme through out the archipelago. There will be amnesty broad and liberal, but no abatement of our rights, no abandonment of our duty. There must be no scuttle policy. We will fulfill in the Philippines the obligations imposed by the triumphs of our arms and by the treaty of peace; by international law, by the nation's sense of honor, and, more than all, by the rights, interests and conditions of the Philippine people themselves. No outside interference blocks the way to peace and a stable government. The obstructionists are here, not elsewhere. They may postpone, but they cannot defeat the realization of the high purpose of this nation to restore order to the islands and to establish a just and generous government, in which the inhabitants shall have the largest participation for which they are capable. The organized forces which have been misled into rebellion have been dispersed by our faithful soldiers and sailors and the people of the islands, delivered from anarchy, pillage and oppression, recognize American sovereignity as the symbol and pledge of peace, justice, law, religious freedom and education, the security of life and property and the welfare and prosperity of their several communities.

We reassert the early principle of the republican party, sustained by unbroken judicial precedents, that the representatives of the people in congress assembled have full legislative power over territory belonging to the United States, subject to the fundamental safeguards of liberty, justice and personal rights, and are vested with ample authority to act "for the highest interests of our nation and the people entrusted to its care." This doctrine, first proclaimed in the cause of freedom, will never be used as a weapon for oppression.

I am glad to be assured by you that what we have done in the far east has the approval of the country. The sudden and terrible crisis in China calls for the gravest consideration and you will not expect from me now any further expression than to say that my best efforts shall be given to the immediate purpose of protecting the lives of our citizens who are in peril, with the ultimate object of the peace and welfare of China, the safeguarding of all our treaty rights and the maintenance of those principles of impartial intercourse to which the civilized world is pledged.

I cannot conclude without congratulating my countrymen upon the strong national sentiment which finds expresssion in every part of our common country and the increased respect with which the American name is greeted throughout the world. We have been moving in untried paths, but our steps have been guided by honor and duty. There will be no turning aside, no wavering, no retreat. No blow has been struck except for liberty and humanity and none will be. We will perform without fear every national and internal obligation. The republican party was dedicated to freedom 44 years ago. It has been the party of liberty and emancipation from that hour; not of profession, but of performance. It broke the shackles of 4,000,000 slaves and made them free, and to the party of Lincoln has come another supreme opportunity which it has bravely met in the liberation of 10,000,000 of the human family from the yoke of imperialism. In its solution of great problems, in its performance of high duties, it has had the support of members of all parties in the past and confidently invokes their co-operation in the future.

Permit me to express, Mr. Chairman, my most sincere appreciation of the complimentary terms in which you convey the official notice of my nomination and my thanks to the committee and the great constituency which they represent for this additional evidence of their favor and support.

While the speech of the president closed the formal notification, there had not been oratory enough for the gathering, and other speakers were called for. Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana; Senator Hanna; Charles Emory Smith, postmaster general; Col. Samuel Parker, of Hawaii, and Senator Lodge were heard—the last named speaking twice. These speakers, with the exception of Col. Parker, who was called out of compliment to the Pacific islands, took occasion to refer to the recent action of the democratic national convention in Kansas City. It was the first public occasion in which republican speakers had attempted to criticize the platform recently adopted by their opponents.

Senator Fairbanks evidently intended to make the money question the dominant issue of the campaign, denying that with 16 to 1 in their platform the democrats could make "imperialism" the leading issue. Senator Hanna told republican voters to remember the importance of the campaign. Postmaster General Smith warned his hearers that democratic success would disarrange the business of the country.

Oyster Bay, L. I., July 13.—On the breeze-swept veranda of Sagamore, his country home, Gov. Roosevelt was yesterday officially notified of his nomination for vice president on the republican national ticket. The ceremony was so simple as to be almost informal. Surrounded by the members of the committee on notification, a little party of invited guests, Mrs. Roosevelt and the rest of the governor's family, Gov. Roosevelt listened to the address of notification by Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, chairman of the committee.

There was no attempt at ceremony. The party simply ranged themselves about the wide verandas and Senator Wolcott delivered a short address. To this the governor responded briefly as follows:

Mr. Chairman: I accept the honor conferred upon me with the keenest and deepest appreciation of what it means, and, above all, of the responsibility that goes with it. Everything that it is in my power to will be done to secure the reelection of President McKinley, to whom it has been given in the crisis of the national history to stand for and embody the principles which lie closest to the heart of every American worthy of the name.

This is very much more than a mere party contest. We stand at the parting of the ways, and the people have now to decide whether they shall go forward along the path of prosperity and high honor abroad, or whether they will turn their backs upon what has been done during the past three years; whether they will plunge this country into an abyss of misery and disaster, or, what is worse than even misery and disaster, shame. I feel that we have a right to appeal not merely to republicans, but to all citizens, no matter what may have been their party affiliations in the past, and to ask them on the strength of the record that President McKinley has made during the past three years and on the strength of the threat implied in what was done in Kansas City a few days ago, to stand shoulder to shoulder with us, perpetuating the conditions under which we have reached a degree of prosperity never before attained in the nation's history, and under which abroad we have put the American flag on a level where it never before in the history of the country was placed. For these reasons I feel we have a right to look forward with confident expectation to what the verdict of the people will be next November, and to ask all men to whom the well being of the country and the honor of the national name are dear to stand with us as we fight for prosperity at home and the honor of the flag abroad.

Luncheon was then served and an hour spent in general conversation. The party then returned to Oyster Bay, where a train was waiting to carry them back to New York.

SMITH TALKS POLITICS.

The Postmaster General Discusses the Outlook from a Republican Point of View.

Canton, O., July 12.—"You can say that we of the east are pleased with both conventions," said Postmaster General Smith yesterday when asked to say something on it.

"What kind of a campaign do you anticipate?" was asked.

"I look for an active and earnest campaign all along the line, with much speaking. The general speaking, I do not think, will commence much before September 1, but between now and then there will be occasional addresses by Mr. Roosevelt and possibly some others."

"Along what lines do you expect the campaign to be fought?"

"I think the contest will settle down to virtually two issues. One of these, probably the chief one, will be the currency question. The democratic convention has made it so. They refused to accept the verdict of four years ago. They have proclaimed their stand for silver and the battle of four years ago on that question will have to be fought over. There is no such issue as imperialism. That is a fiction. There can be no imperialism in a free country. But the question of upholding and strengthening the government in dealing with the issues growing out of the war and in administering the new people brought under our protection is an important issue and will figure conspicuously in the campaign."

"To what extent will the trust question enter into the campaign?"

"Not to a great extent. In my opinion that is a business question rather than a political issue and the republican party has declared in favor of such legislation as will correct any evils that may exist and control harmful combinations as clearly and as forcibly as any party can."

"Do you think the Chinese question will enter the campaign?"

"No, I do not. It cannot become an issue. The government is doing nothing more than any government must do to protect the people. We have emphatically disclaimed intention to do anything else. The note of the state department bearing on this subject has been well receivd by the people and by the representatives of the powers."

The campaign of 1900 in Canton will not be a duplicate of the campaign of 1896. It is not the present intention of President McKinley to make speeches to delegations who may visit Canton during the summer and fall, even if he should remain here all the time. The president will be so much occupied with public business that he will have little time to devote to the campaign. Four years ago he was a private citizen and as the candidate felt justified in taking the active part he did in the campaign. Now he is president of the whole people and feels that he should give his attention to the many questions of government that are pending.

It is the present intention of the president to confine his participation in the campaign to his speech to-day and his letter of acceptance. Various clubs and deputations have telegraphed here asking when they can be received by the president. The replies sent in response to these messages said that the length of the president's stay in Canton is indefinite and that he can make no appointments for the reception of such delegations. Those who call to pay their respects will be received at times when the president is not engaged, as they would be were he in Washington. But the president will not make speeches from the front porch to visiting delegations.

SIX ALREADY SECURED.

The Work of Getting a Jury in the Powers Trial Begins.

Georgetown, Ky., July 12.—Judge Cantrill yesterday overruled the motion for a continuance in the case of ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers, and the work of selecting a jury was begun. The regular venire of jurymen was called and out of that number only six were accepted. These are subject to peremptory challenge by either side later on, so there is no certainty that any of them will finally sit as jurors in the case.

Judge Cantrill ordered Sheriff Shuff to summon an extra venire of 100 citizens who are to be tested for jury service. Before the jury matter was taken up Powers' attorneys filed the pardon issued to him by ex-Gov. Taylor and offered it as a plea in bar. The court overruled the plea, saying: "The highest courts in this state and in the United States have decided that Taylor was not governor on March 10, when this pardon was issued. It is therefore void."

To be Sold Under Foreclosure.

New York, July 12.—The big Harper & Bros.' publishing plant will be sold under foreclosure on August 9. The sale will include the right to use the name Harper & Bros., together with the real estate, machinery, stock, copyrights and authority to publish Harper's Weekly, Harper's New Monthly Magazine, Harper's Bazaar and Harper's Round Table. The real estate includes the Franklin Square real estate, valued at $1,200,000.

Will Send Racers to Paris.

New York, July 12.—The United States will be suitably represented in the world's championship bicycle races in Paris next month. At a directors' meeting of the American Bicycle Co. yesterday it was decided to send an American racing team to Paris.

White Nominated for Governor.

Charleston, W. Va., July 12.—The feature of the republican state convention here Wednesday was the keynote speech of Senator Elkins as temporary chairman. The addresses of Hon. Charles T. Caldwell in presenting the name of Hon. A. E. White for governor and of Mr. White in accepting the nomination were notably brilliant. Mr. White was nominated with usual unanimity. He was called the James G. Blaine of West Virginia by his eulogists, not only from his resemblance to the plumed knight, but for the similarity of his experience

CREDIT SHE DIDN'T SEEK.

Embarrassing Position of an Absent-Minded Woman Who Had Made a Mistake.

A lady who keeps a summer boarding-house at the seashore near Boston went down the other day to look the house over and find out what must be renewed. She found numerous umbrellas left by former boarders, [illegible]s the Boston Transcript, and tying them together, she took the bundle to Boston to have them repaired. She stopped in at Hovey's and laid the bundle on the floor at her feet at the counter. When she had made her purchase, she forgot her umbrellas, and absent-mindedly picked up an umbrella lying on the counter, thinking it was hers, or not thinking at all, and started off.

Then the owner of the umbrella, a woman standing next her, seized her and said very sharply: "You have taken my umbrella!" Of course she apologized, feeling much cut up about it, and went on forgetting in her fluster her own bundle of umbrellas. The next day, on her way to Cambridge, she went to Hovey's and readily recovered her lost package of umbrellas, which had been kept for her. On the car for Cambridge she noticed a lady eyeing her very closely. Presently this lady leaned forward and said to her, with elegant emphasis:

"You seem to have been more fortunate to-day!"

It was the lady whose umbrella she had taken the day before.

CHOATE AND THE BABY.

The American Ambassador's Nail Head Wit in an Address in England.

Lately, at the opening of a free library at Acton, England, Hon. Joseph H. Choate, the American ambassador to Great Britain, delivered an address, and caused much laughter by his impromptu references to a baby who persisted in distracting the attention of the audience by making its voice heard at the most inconvenient moments, says the San Francisco Argonaut. The first interruption occurred early in the speech. Mr. Choate was saying: "There is a special provision for children in your library, and I think when men come to make a choice of a residence in Acton they will not forget that fact." Here the baby screamed in such a manner as to drown the words of the speaker. There was some disturbance, but Mr. Choate said: "Don't be disturbed by the baby. Nobody knows better than my Lord Bishop that out of the mouths of babes and sucklings cometh wisdom." Things went fairly well after this, the baby appearing to be flattered by the reference, until Mr. Choate was saying: "There is a book with which all of you—" Here the baby wailed loudly. "Except, possibly, the baby—are familiar," the ambassador went on; "it is Ecclesiastes, and it says that of the making of books there is no end."

Her Tip of No Avail.

A determined woman from the west visited Washington not long ago for the purpose of interviewing a member of the cabinet on a subject of interest to her. She called, as it happened, just at the time when the frauds in the Cuban postal department were made public, and the majority of the president's advisers, absorbed in considering the matter, had given instructions that they were not to be disturbed.

"So you refuse to take my card to the secretary?" asked the determined lady of the messenger.

"It would be against my orders, and I don't dare to," replied the messenger, politely.

The visitor turned away in high dudgeon, but a happy thought occurred to her and she retraced her steps. "Here my man," she said, insinuatingly, "here is 50 cents. Now will you take my card in?"

"I'm paid a bigger salary than that to keep your card out, madam," responded the darky, shaking his head.—N. Y. Tribune.

Twain at the Telephone.

While living at his home at Hartford, Conn., Mark Twain was one morning deep in the composition of some humorism from which he expected a good deal, when he was called to the telephone. He told the servant to receive the message and bring it to him, but in a few moments was informed that the party at the other end of the wire wanted him. Provoked at the interruption, Mark went to the telephone, and, after "helloing" for some time without an answer, he used some language not generally seen in print, but which was certainly picturesque. While thus engaged he heard an answer in astonished tones and recognized the voice of an eminent divine whom he knew very well. "Is that you, doctor?" questioned Mr. Clemens. "I didn't hear what you said. My butler has been at the telephone and said he couldn't understand you."

Metamorphosed.

It takes only a little thing in a translation to make it go wrong. The missionary who asked the pundit to put into the Indian vernacular the good old hymn: "Rock of ages, cleft for me, let me hide myself in thee," was taken off his feet when he heard his converts singing with pious fervor: "Very old stone, split for my benefit, let me get under one of your fragments."—San Francisco Wave.

The Pinkham Record

Is a proud and peerless record. It is a record of cure, of constant conquest over obstinate ills of women; ills that deal out despair; suffering that many women think is woman's natural heritage; disorders and displacements that drive out hope.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

cures these troubles of women, and robs menstruation of its terrors.

No woman need be without the safest and surest advice, for Mrs. Pinkham counsels women free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

Can any woman afford to ignore the medicine and the advice that has cured a million women?

ALLIES HEMMED IN

Their Position at Tien Tsin Is One of Great Danger.

Are Too Few in Number to Advance on Pekin and a Huge Array of Chinese Troops Surrounds Them—Little News from the Legations at the Capital.

London, July 9.—The foreign office has issued the text of a telegram from Acting Consul General Warren, at Shanghai, confirming from a thoroughly trustworthy source the news received by courier from Pekin July 3, by way of Shanghai, to the London office of the inspectorate of Chinese maritime customs, saying that two legations were, the day the courier left, holding out against the troops and Boxers and that the troops had lost 2,000 men and the Boxers many leaders. Mr. Warren adds that the messenger says the troops were much disheartened by their losses and that the Boxers claim their mystic powers have been broken by the foreigners and that they dare not approach the legations.

According to a special Che Foo dispatch, the fighting around Tien Tsin on the 3d and 4th was the severest yet experienced. The British losses alone were 50 killed or wounded. The Chinese had 75,000 men attacking simultaneously from the west, north and east, and made excellent practice with over 100 guns. The defenders numbered 14,000, with scant supplies, and it was only the presence of the newly arrived Japanese and Russian guns that prevented a disaster. One Russian company of infantry, numbering 120 men, had 115 killed or wounded. The German contingent also suffered heavily. By the evening of the 4th the situation was very critical. The allies narrowly escaped total defeat. Providentially, when things were at their worst, a torrential rainfall compelled the Chinese to retire.

On July 6, the rain having abated, the Chinese renewed the attack, opening fire on Tien Tsin with two batteries of four-inch guns, but the allies, aided by two of H. M. S. Terrible's guns, succeeded in silencing the Chinese artillery after eight hours of fighting.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"A message has arrived here from Emperor Kwang Hsu, dated July 2, by couriers from Pekin to the viceroy of Nankin, who forwarded it here. It is addressed to the Russian, English and Japanese governments. It deplores the recent occurrences and solemnly affirms that the foreign governments are mistaken in supposing that the Chinese government is protecting the Boxers against the Christians. The emperor further implores their aid in suppressing the rebellion and upholding the existing government.

Washington, July 11.—The following dispatch was received here last night by the state department from Consul Fowler, at Che Foo, China: "Shan Tung, governor, wires he has reports that on July 4 all legationists in Pekin were safe except German."

London, July 12.—The Chinese situation again bears a most ominous aspect. Eighteen days ago Sir Robert Hart sent his last message, declaring that the situation was desperate, and since then no word has come from the Europeans in Pekin.

According to the Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent, Li Hung Chang has received an imperial decree ordering his immediate departure for Pekin, presumably to break the news of the Pekin tragedy to the European powers and, in his usual role of negotiator with Europe in difficult matters, to endeavor to act as mediator and to avert the vengeance of the powers.

To add to the grimness of this suggestion, all advices from Tien Tsin confirm the reports of the perilous conditions of the allied forces and belie the optimistic Chinese rumors. Unless reinforcements speedily reach Tien Tsin another disaster may be expected.

The Russian papers report that the Boxers are ravaging Manchuria and have damaged 60 miles of the railway, threatening Telin and Kirin, while Port Arthur and Neu Chwang are said to be endangered.

London, July 13.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says the following story regarding the position in Pekin emanates from Chinese official sources:

"The two remaining legations, the British and Russian, were attacked in force on the evening of July 6, Prince Tuan being in command.

"The attack commenced with artillery fighting, which was severe and lasted until 7 o'clock the next morning, by which time both legations were destroyed and nearly all the foreigners were dead, while the streets around the legations were full of the dead bodies of both foreigners and Chinese.

"Upon hearing of the attack Prince Ching and Gen. Wang Wen Shao went with troops to the assistance of the foreigners, but they were outnumbered and defeated. Both Prince Ching and Gen. Wang Wen Shao were killed.

"Two foreigners are said to have escaped through the gates, one with a heavy sword wound in his head.

"Prince Tuan, in celebration of the victory, distributed 100,000 taels and huge quantities of rice to the Boxers."

Missionaries Safe.

New York, July 10.—Rev. Joshua Kimber, associate secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary society, received a cablegram Monday from Bishop Frederick R. Graves, in answer to one of inquiry sent on Saturday. Bishop Graves is the bishop of Shanghai and the Yang-Tse valley. His cablegram reads: "All safe. Ladies Japan. Notify friends."

A reassuring message was also received from Amoy and read:

"Everything and everybody all well. Will act under instructions given."

TO MURDER MCKINLEY.

Cuban and Spanish Conspirators are Said to Have Plotted to Assassinate the President.

New York, June 11.—The World says: A plot to assassinate President McKinley has been frustrated. It was concocted by a group of Spanish and Cuban conspirators, with headquarters in New York.

One of the plotters weakened and sent a warning letter to a member of the republican national committee. That letter was placed in the hands of Secretary Charles F. Dick, who referred it to Chairman Odell, of the New York state committee, for investigation. Mr. Odell engaged a detective, who speedily verified certain important allegations made in the warning letter. Thereupon Mr. Odell reported to Secretary Dick, who laid all the facts before Chairman Hanna.

Mr. Odell's report caused great alarm among the president's close friends and advisers.

Mr. Odell made it plain that he regarded the plot as a matter of the utmost seriousness and urged that extreme precautions be taken to keep the president out of harm's reach.

Messrs. Dick and Hanna laid the whole matter before the president shortly before he departed for Canton. They instructed Mr. Odell to continue his investigation and cautioned him to work with the utmost secrecy.

To a World reporter last evening Mr. Odell admitted that he and certain members of the national committee had discovered a plot to assassinate the president.

"Yes, it is true," he said, "but I regret exceedingly that the matter has become public."

Special detectives are guarding the president in Canton.

AFFECTS RAILROADS.

Western Lines are Beginning to Notice a Loss of Traffic Because of the Rebellion in China.

St. Paul, Minn., July 11.—The Great Northern Railroad Co. has given notice to all of its agents not to contract any freight for China destined to the interior, or to points beyond Shanghai, Hong Kong and Canton, until things in the celestial empire become more settled.

The Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads will feel to some extent the immediate effects of the Chinese anti-foreign uprising. The trouble has already had a tendency to disturb both east and westbound trans-Pacific business. No Chinese exports from the interior of the empire are reaching the coast cities destined for the United States, and eastbound ships must come with lighter cargoes in consequence. This means that the two Pacific roads leading into St. Paul will carry a reduced quantity of oriental imports, including silks. With regard to silks, nearly every boat up to date has brought as high as four to six car loads of silks, valued at from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. Some of this silk is, of course, from Japan, but much of it is from China.

A railroad official said yesterday that the Great Northern might temporarily lose its trans-Pacific connections in case the Chinese war reached an acute stage. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steamship Co., which operates in connection with the Great Northern, is a Japanese company whose ships are subsidized by the Japanese government and can be confiscated for service as army transports in case of need.

The Northern Pacific operates its own ships from China and Japan and would not be subject to the same difficulty. However, if the war should become general, there would be little traffic moving between the United States and China.

A GLOOMY REPORT.

Situation at Cape Nome Is Bad—Little Work to be Obtained by Thousands of Fortune Seekers.

Washington, July 11.—A report has been received from Commander Roberts dated June 23, showing a situation at Cape Nome which, officials fear, may result in great suffering the coming winter among the crowds now flocking to the new gold fields. Capt. Roberts says: "The steamer Luella, of San Francisco, F. Miller, master, came into Dutch Harbor from Nome with a clean bill of health and confirms the report that smallpox cases were found on board the steamers Ohio and Santa Anna, which have been sent to Egg island, off St. Michael, for detention in quarantine. Dr. Call, recently of our service, has been appointed quarantine officer by the authorities.

"There are 10,000 people on the beach with no prospect of securing a paying claim, or of obtaining employment, outside of mechanics, such as carpenters, builders, etc. It appears impossible for the vast throng that has been thrown into Nome by the numerous transportation companies, which use every means possible to induce travel to the Cape Nome fields, to find mines or work.

"It is the opinion of those from the mining district of Nome and vicinity from whom I have sought information that a large number of people will be stranded before the end of the season with no means of getting out without assistance from some source. The revenue cutters are crowded to their utmost and could take but a small fraction of the number and the problem of how they will survive the rigors of an Arctic winter is one that requires serious attention."

Reciprocity Treaty Signed.

Washington, July 11.—The long expected reciprocity arrangement between the United States and Germany has been effected. Secretary Hay and the German ambassador have signed the convention, and the president will soon issue his proclamation putting the new duties in force. The arrangement is similar in terms to the first arrangement made with France and abates duties on still wines, argols, paintings and statuary from Germany entering the United States. It does not require the approval of the senate.

FOUND MANY CORPSES.

Twenty-four Victims of the Disaster on Board the Steamer Saale are Discovered in One Day.

New York, July 12.—Twenty-four bodies were recovered yesterday from the hold of the burned steamship Saale, which makes the total number of dead taken from this ship 60. Most of the bodies were so badly burned or mutilated that recognition was impossible, but several were identified by initials or names on articles taken from parts of clothing that sometimes remained. All of them appeared to be of workmen in the holds of the steamship.

Great pumps were worked in the Saale and by 2:20 o'clock the vessel was floated. The ship was in nine or ten feet of mud and when she finally freed herself from this bed she seemed to jump fully two feet out of the water. Tugs undertook to swing the stern of the Saale around toward the middle of the bay. A mud bank on her starboard side resisted and after an hour's tugging the attempt was abandoned. The ship probably will have to be towed out backward over the course she came in.

After the ninth body had been brought up the men at work in the hold in the search for bodies announced that they had counted 15 piled in a heap in the steward's room. The door of this room was found locked. The fire did not get near the unfortunate 15, and their lives might have been saved but for the breaking of the glass in the windows. When the windows were broken the room filled with water and they were drowned like rats in a trap. These bodies were in a better state of preservation than the nine found before them.

The tenth body was that of a man. It was nude and had no marks of identification.

The eleventh body was that of a woman. She wore a blue wrapper and was fully dressed. A wedding ring she wore has the initials "R. W. 1890."

The twelfth body was that of a man, evidently a steward, who wore a tin badge with the initials "L. R." There was nothing else to show who he was.

The thirteenth body was that of a coal passer. A knife was the only thing found in his pockets. The fourteenth body was of a large man bare to the waist, a coal passer. The fifteenth body was that of a coal passer. He carried a watch and chain and a bunch of keys. There was no address or initials.

The sixteenth body brought up was that of a woman. She wore a wedding ring on the inside of which was "B. Peitsch, 1890."

The supply of coffins gave out after 11 had been filled. Five more bodies were laid upon the deck of an after cabin and covered with blankets.

It was then nearly 7 o'clock. Coroner Hoffman said he would not stop until all the bodies had been brought up, but his workmen said they could not see. There were eight more bodies, according to the report of the coroner's men, in the steward's room. How many more there were in the ship no one could tell. It was believed by the workmen that all had been found.

All the faces of the dead were horribly distorted and swollen. The odor of the bodies pervaded the ship and was detected on the Jersey shore when the wind shifted that way.

Up to last night 159 bodies of victims had been recovered and eight more are known to be on the Saale, having been located, but not taken out. This makes 167 bodies recovered from the ship, river and the bay. One other body was found off Rockaway, making the total thus far 168.

A CUNNING SWINDLE.

Bookmakers Victimized Out of Large Sums by Means of Duplicate Tickets.

Chicago, July 12.—Bookmakers at the Washington park race track have lost thousands of dollars through a swindling scheme that came to light Wednesday. The chief factor in the scheme is under arrest and has named two men as his confederates.

All of the pool tickets used at the track are made by a down town firm in this city, and yesterday Irwin Appel, one of their employes, was arrested on the charge of stealing tickets and using them to defraud bookmakers at the track. After being locked up for an hour he confessed and named C. R. Russell and R. Leavitt, both of whom are well known at the track, as his accomplices.

The plan was to watch for the issuing of tickets and then, making a duplicate, rush to the bookmaker as soon as the race was finished and cash in before the holder of the actual ticket could get around. It is impossible to form an estimate of how large the operations have been, but one bookmaking firm known as the Frisco club has been the heaviest loser and it is said that it alone is out several thousand dollars. Several other bookmakers have been hit hard.

Elks Elect Officers.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 12.—There were 2,000 men in line in the Elks' parade yesterday. The Boston lodge, numbering 200, were wheeled in rolling chairs and thus presented a notable feature. The principal buildings in the city were handsomely decorated. Before the adjournment of the grand lodge session, the election of officers was completed, as follows: Grand secretary, George A. Reynolds, Saginaw, Mich.; treasurer, Edward A. Orris, Meadville, Pa., royal knight, W. Lloyd Bowen, New York; lecturing knight, William Brook, Lexington, Ky.

Train Robbers Secure $10,000.

Paducah, Ky., July 12.—The Illinois Central fast train from New Orleans to Chicago was held up and robbed of about $10,000 early Wednesday morning, two miles south of Wickliffe, Ky. The train was flagged. The fireman was badly beaten, while the express messenger was driven from his car at the point of a rifle. The robbers, six in number, cut off the engine and express car and ran a mile to Fort Jefferson, near the Ohio river, and within sight of the Missouri shore. There they blew open the express safe.

FUSION IN TWO STATES.

Democrats and Populists of Nebraska and South Dakota Unite in Naming Candidates for State Offices.

Lincoln, Neb., July 13.—Nebraska fusionists in state conventions, beginning at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, completed their work last evening after an almost continuous session.

The conventions were the most remarkable since fusion became a factor in Nebraska politics. National politics was injected into the proceedings, and at one time, though it had in reality no bearing on the direct issues, threatened a split between the democrats and populists. The question was over the indorsement of Stevenson for vice president by the populists—purely a sentimental one—but it provoked a storm in that convention which practically blocked all business from 11 o'clock Wednesday night up to the time a recess was taken at 5 o'clock Thursday morning.

The excitement developed by the dispute over the apportionment of state officers among the three parties was heightened by the springing of the vice presidential question, and it reached the climax at 4 o'clock Thursday morning, when M. F. Harrington, one of the leading populists of the west, warned the convention that it would wreck the party if they endorsed the withdrawal of Towne from the ticket and conceded the other democratic demands. Mr. Harrington asserted that the way to increase the middle-of-the-road movement was to throw Towne over and put in his place one who had never been in sympathy with the populists.

J. H. Edmiston, chairman of the populist state central committee and vice chairman of the national committee, declared if the populists did not stand their ground, hold their place on the national ticket and insist on the bulk of the state officers they could never hold another national convention.

Just at a time when the sentiment seemed strong for breaking away from all alliances, a motion to take a recess prevailed. The democrats adjourned at the same time and the leaders got together for a conference with the result that the democrats yielded everything, accepting but a single office on the state ticket and dividing with the populists and free silver republicans the eight presidential electors. The conference committees were discharged, the populists sent their ultimatum to the democrats on the question of the division of the state offices, it was accepted and Gov. Poynter's renomination followed. The ticket was completed with a fair degree of alacrity.

Yankton, S. D., July 13.—Both democrat and populist conventions yesterday received the report of the conference committee appointed Wednesday. After a heated discussion a substitute for the report of the committee was adopted and the committees in each case were instructed to confer again under instructions from the convention. The populists claimed two electors, two congressmen, governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general and commissioner of public lands. The democrats stood out for one congressman and two electors, but were willing to concede any of the other offices.

The conference committee finally agreed upon the substitute reported back by the populist convention to their committee. The democratic convention then marched into the populist tent amid great enthusiasm.

Joseph B. Moore and Andrew E. Lee were nominated for congress. B. H. Lien, of Sioux Falls, was nominated for governor.

WERE WHIPPED BY BOERS.

"Bobs" Reports a Serious Defeat of His Troops at Nitral's Nek.

London, July 13.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office under date of Pretoria, July 12, as follows:

"The enemy, having failed in their attack upon our right rear, made a determined attack upon our right flank yesterday and succeeded in capturing Nitral's Nek, which was garrisoned by a squadron of the Scots Greys, with two guns of a battery of the Royal artillery and five companies of the Lincolnshire regiment.

"The enemy attacked in superior numbers at dawn, and seizing the hills commanding the Nek, bought a heavy gun fire to bear upon the small garrison.

"Nitral's Nek is about 15 miles from here, near where the road crosses Crocodile river.

"The fighting lasted, more or less, throughout the day, and receiving information of the enemy's strength, I sent reinforcements from here. Before they reached the spot the garrison has been overpowered and the guns and a greater portion of the squadron of the Greys had been captured, owing to the horses being shot; also about 90 men of the Lincoln regiment.

"A list of the casualities has not been received, but I fear they are heavy.

"Simultaneously an attack was made on our outposts near Durdeport, north or the town, in which the Seventh dragoons were engaged. The regiment was handled with considerable skill by Lieut. Col. Low and kept the enemy in check until they retired on their supports, and would probably have suffered but slight loss had not our troops mistaken some Boers in the bushes for our men.

"Smith-Dorrien had an engagement with the enemy yesterday near Krugersdorp and inflicted heavy loss upon them."

To be Notified at Indianapolis.

Washington, July 13.—Bryan and Stevenson will be formally notified of their selection as the presidential and vice presidential nominees of the democratic party on August 8, at Indianapolis. Information to this effect was received yesterday by Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, chairman of the democratic congressional campaign committee, from Senator Jones, the national chairman. Mr. Richardson will make the speech of notification to Mr. Bryan and Gov. Thomas, of Colorado, that notifying Mr. Stevenson.

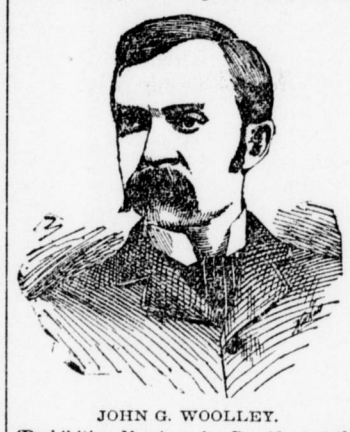
PROHIBITION LEADER.

John G. Woolley, Presidential Candidate, Has Been a Temperance Worker for Years.

The prohibition party has furnished the following official sketch of its candidate for president:

"This orator, one of the most eloquent and convincing of our country to-day, was born in the town of Collinsville, near Cincinnati, O., February 15, 1850. His parents, Edwin C. and Elizabeth K. H. Woolley, were old residents of Ohio, their parents being among the first settlers.

"John G. Woolley graduated from Ohio Wesleyan college in 1871, and attended the law school of the University of Michigan the following year. He was admitted to the bar in the supreme court of Illinois in 1873, in the supreme court of Minnesota in 1878, and in the supreme court of the United States in 1886, made city attorney of Paris, Ill., in 1876-77, and state's attorney at Minneapolis, Minn., from 1884 to 1886.



JOHN G. WOOLLEY.
(Prohibition Nominee for President of the United States.)

"Mr. Woolley, to use his own words, 'became a Christian and a party prohibitionist at the same instant,' January 31, 1888, in New York city. He immediately joined the Church of the Strangers, the church of the late Dr. Deems, and launched out into active Christian and prohibition party work. Soon acquiring a reputation as a speaker of wonderful power, and marvelous flexibility of language, Mr. Woolley was sought upon all occasions in prohibition and temperance work. Since 1888 he has, on an average, made one speech a day. In the fall of 1892 he went to England as the guest of Lady Somerset, and spoke nearly every day during seven months in the cities of England, Scotland and Wales. The next year he was engaged by the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Illinois to lecture for 300 nights in succession on 'Inalienable Rights.' For several years past Mr. Woolley has been the speaker par excellence of many of the largest and most important religious, political and temperance conventions. Of his speech in Madison Square garden at the international Y. P. S. C. E. convention in 1892, Murat Halsted, editor of the Brooklyn Standard-Union, said: 'Now, Bourke Cockran (the famous New York Tammany speaker) is an orator, but he never got off anything that spun the sunshine into streaks of golden fire like that.'

"Mr. Woolley is married and has three sons. The best of his speeches already made—he is still making them with all the old-time fire—have been gathered and published in a volume entitled, 'Seed.'"

HENRY B. METCALF.

Prohibition Nominee for Vice President Has Been a Third Party Man for a Long Time.

Henry B. Metcalf, of Rhode Island prohibition nominee for vice president was born in Massachusetts 71 years ago. He was educated in the Boston public schools. He resides in Pawtucket, where he is president of the Providence County savings bank. He is superintendent of the Sunday school in the Church of Our Father and also president of the board of trustees of Tufts college. He belonged to the republican party at one time, but became a prohibitionist many years ago. He has been the nominee of that party for governor of Rhode Island several times.

HENRY B. METCALF.
(Nominee of the Prohibitionists for Vice President.)

A Century of Leap Years.

The twentieth century will have 24 leap years, the greatest number possible; three Februaries with five Sundays each, and 380 eclipses. Though the unexpected will happen frequently in the next hundred years, the events mentioned may be counted on with a reasonable degree of confidence.

Steam Rice Mills in Siam.

Rice forms the principal industry of Siam. There are 26 steam rice mills in Bankok, and, although the first one in the country was started by an American, of these mills to-day four are European and all the rest are owned or managed by Chinese.

IS WORKED OUT.

The Cape Nome Gold Field Is Exhausted.

THOUSANDS DESTITUTE.

A Miner Who was There Tells of His Experience.

MEALS COST $1.50 APIECE.

The Price of a Night's Lodging Ranges from $2 to $3, Bread Is 25 Cents a Loaf, Meat $1 a Pound and Other Articles in Proportion.

Washington, July 14.—The secretary of the treasury has received a letter from Mr. G. Rudolph, living at 826 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the situation at Cape Nome, Alaska. The department sees no reason to doubt the trustworthiness of the story told by Mr. Rudolph and suggests its publication. It is becoming daily more apparent to the officials that the conditions in the new gold fields are certain to result in great suffering during the coming winter, especially as epidemics of smallpox and typhoid fever are threatened. The letter is as follows:

"On accounts of the terrible reports in the newspapers concerning the conditions at Cape Nome, I take the liberty of sending you a few lines. I left Nome on June 20, and, being an old miner, I am fully capable of sizing up a new mining camp in a few days. I arrived at Nome on June 12. I and my partner tried working the beach for gold in several places, and I personally saw others by the hundreds do the same, but not in one instance did we see a man take out enough gold to pay for his grub. The only place where any gold was being taken out was between the beach and the tundra. There they were only making day's wages of from $7 to $10 a day.

"This place is only about three-quarters of a mile long, and it is all taken up by about 500 men. Like the beach, it is now nearly all worked out. I, with thousands of others, had been led to believe that after a winter, or after any storm, the beach would be just as good as it was originally. That is not so. When once worked out the beach there is done for. While at Nome I talked with men who had come from points 50 miles below the camp. They told me they had found nothing and they were going further north. I talked, too, with men who had come from points far up the beach, but they declared there was nothing up there, and they were going down the beach. So it seems that the whole stretch is nearly all worked out.

"Now concerning the creeks: Anvil creek is the richest. Having sprained my knee I could not go up, but my partner went the full length of it looking for work or for a lay. He could get neither, for at that time—June 15—the creeks were frozen. All they could discover was five miners there who were beginning to strip—that is, to take off the top layer of moss—which is left to dry while they begin in another place. Meanwhile the first hole would be thawed out. By that means they managed to work alternate holes. There is no wood in Nome as there is in the Klondike and coal is $60 a ton on the beach, while the cost of refreighting it over to Anvil creek is 12 cents a pound. You can figure how rich the ground must be to stand such costs of mining.

"No one estimates that more than 500 hands are at work on Anvil creek, with as many more each on Snow, Glacier and Dexter creeks—a total of perhaps 1,500 men. When I left 20,000 men were destitute and the only work was in unloading or putting up new buildings. The former task kept about 500 men busy and the building employed about 300. When I left on June 20, between 500 and 1,000 were arriving daily. I went up on the San Blas, which made a trip on to St. Michaels and brought down 300 men. The Aberdeen, on which I came back, made two trips, and brought a few over 500. Several other boats made one or more trips to St. Michaels and brought more.

"There are far more destitute people at Nome than people on the outside know of. I know that the San Blas has steerage bunks numbered up to 390 and over 100 were in the cabin, while there were also about 20 stowaways. On the Aberdeen they told me that they had about 20 stowaways, and no doubt every boat had a great many stowaways. I spoke to dozens of men and they told me that they had no food, but expected to go to work when they reached Nome. A meal costs from $1 to $1.50, coffee and pie or three crullers 25 cents; a bed from $2 to $3, or when you furnish your own blankets from $1 to $1.50. Canned goods are 50 cents a can; bread 25 cents a loaf; fresh meats from 75 cents to $1 a pound and other things in proportion.

"There was only one toilet room for the public and there you had to pay. For water the cost was 25 cents for four buckets, and wood was nearly all gone except at a point several miles down the beach. Even the little to be found there was half rotten and water-soaked. Coal oil is $7 a case and lumber $150 for dry and $125 for green, per thousand; and is scarce at that. The water wells I saw were from 12 to 15 feet deep and are sure to be contaminated by all of these people being huddled together. When I left there were tents 20 deep and about three miles long."

Will Return and Stand Trial.

Indianapolis, July 14.—Charles Finley, ex-secretary of state of Kentucky, says that he intends to go back to Kentucky to stand trial for complicity in the murder of Goebel.

Cameron County Press.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

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If paid in advance.....$1 50

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Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

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Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

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No local inserted for less than 75 cts. per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete, and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO Law Printing.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President.
WILLIAM McKINLEY, of Ohio.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York.
For Auditor General,
EDMUND B. HARDENBERGH, of Wayne.
Congress-at-Large,
GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna.
ROBERT H. FOERDERER, of Philadelphia.
Congress,
JOSEPH C. SIBLEY, of Venango.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.
B. W. GREEN, Esq., Chairman.
A. C. BLUM, Esq., Secretary.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

Ten cent cotton was touched under a Republican Administration that opened the mills.

A Republican surplus of $81,229,776 in time of war is better than a Democratic deficit of $146,702,915 in time of peace.

No. 2 spring wheat sold in Chicago at 88 cents last month, as against 61½ cents in June, 1896. Why make a change back to the Democratic Administration and prices?

Exports of provisions from American farms last year were worth $180,000,000, or $47,000,000 more than in 1896. This sort of expansion is what the Democrats call "imperialism."

Eighty-one per cent. of the delegates to the Democratic convention recognized that 16 to 1 was no longer a live issue. But Boss Bryan wanted it, and Prince David voted for it, so that settled it.

The New York World (Dem.) asks if we are to have a more distinctively American financial system, why not also an American yardstick, an American gallon, or an American pound weight—especially when selling the Tammany trust's ice?

It is generally conceded that no more formidable candidate could be encountered than Hon. J. C. Sibley, whose popularity with the people, regardless of party lines, has been increased by his splendid record in the last session of Congress. No representative from this district ever accomplished more for the people than has Mr. Sibley. In the Pension department. Postal department and Agricultural department and in every branch of public service Mr. Sibley has been indefatigable in the discharge of his onerous duties. He spends several times the amount of his salary in looking after the interests of his constituents and his popularity with the president and other high officials puts him in a position to have his requests acceded to. President McKinley, in referring to Mr. Sibley stated that he thought that he was the hardest working member in Congress.

The reasons for Mr. Sibley's retirement from the ranks of Democracy have been fully explained and it cannot be denied that he was actuated by the broadest patriotism and deepest sincerity. He received the nomination from the Republican party in a regular and creditable manner and he deserves the general support of the party during the forthcoming campaign.—Warren Mirror.

EMERY'S BIG BARREL.

With the Contributions of His Friends He Will Have a Huge Fund.

In the Washington telegram in last Thursday's Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette, was the following, from a staff correspondent, Charles W. Metzger:

From political rumors which have been floating around the capital city, it can be safely predicted that Congressman Joseph C. Sibley, of the 27th Pennsylvania district, is to have the fight of his life this fall. It is stated that parties are engaged in the raising of a campaign fund to defeat Sibley, which fund, it is stated, will reach the enormous sum of $200,000. This, in addition to the amount which it is stated Mr. Emery, of Bradford, Mr. Sibley's opponent, will put in will constitute a sufficient fund to enable the managers to place $1,500 in every voting precinct in the district, to be handled by the leaders in the precinct who are in opposition to Sibley.

Lewis Emery, Jr., of Bradford, has a strong ambition to reach Congress, and his individual financial ability alone is many times greater than that of Sibley. To offset this immense campaign fund the Sibley men are banking on their candidate's ability on the stump, and when the campaign opens Northwestern Pennsylvania is destined to see the greatest political battle between contending forces that has ever been witnessed there.

The friends of Mr. Sibley here state that he expressed the intention of not spending one dollar more than absolutely required for literature and speeches, and that success or failure of his canvass will in the main depend upon his efforts on the stump. The present intention of his managers, it is stated, is to start the speaking campaign about the middle of July and continue it unceasingly up until the day of election. It is stated also that some of the greatest political orators in the United States will visit the district during the canvass in behalf of Mr. Sibley, and it is generally regarded here that unless Mr. Emery comes out flat-footed for Bryan he will be unable to secure Democratic speakers.

It is also stated by one of Mr. Sibley's close political friends now in Washington that Mr. Sibley is going to take the most effective and stringent measures to prevent the improper use of money. If this is done it is likely that the immense campaign fund of $250,000 will not avail as much as though it were allowed to go unchecked.

A Grand Record.

To the notification committee President McKinley spoke with pardonable pride upon the achievements of the Republican party during the incumbency of the first office in the direction of the affairs of the nation. In relation to finance and tariff, the leading issues of the last campaign, he said:

"Have those to whom was confided the direction of the Government kept their pledges? The people are not unfamiliar with what has been done. The gold standard has been re-affirmed and strengthened. The endless chain has been broken and the drain upon the gold reserve no longer frets us. The credit of the country has been advanced to highest place among all nations. We are refunding our bonded debt bearing three and four and five per cent. interest at two per cent, a lower rate than that of any other country, and already more than $300,000,000 have so been funded, with a gain to the government of many millions of dollars. Instead of 16 to 1, for which our opponents contended 4 years ago, legislation has been enacted which while utilizing all forms of our money, secures one fixed value for every dollar and that the best known to the civilized world.

A tariff which protects American labor and industry and provides ample revenues is written in public law. We've lower interest and higher wages; more money and fewer mortgages. The world's markets have been opened to American products, which go now where they have never gone before. We have passed from a bond issuing to a bond paying nation; from a nation of borrowers to a nation of lenders; from fear to confidence; from idleness to profitable employment. The public faith has been upheld; public order has been maintained. We have prosperity at home and prestige abroad."

Our Able Congressman.

It is becoming more apparent every day to the voters of the Twenty-seventh Congressional district regardless of party affiliations, that in Hon. Joseph C. Sibley the district has a representative of unexcelled ability, fitness and force, and one who, by keeping his promise to the people has been forced to ally himself to the wise and patriotic administration of President McKinley. They recall distinctly Mr. Sibley's anti-election pledges, namely, to persue such a course in Congress as in his honest judgment would best subserve the interests of the whole people, regardless of party lines, and they have failed to find any disregard of those pledges. The frank, open and courageous avowal of Mr. Sibley of his belief in the established financial policy of the Republican party, and in the enormous advantages of our territorial expansion and his disavowal of further belief in the unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and of other Populist dogmas, have challenged and obtained the admiration and approval of hosts of our intelligent and thoughtful voters. True a few chronic kickers and malcontents criticize Mr. Sibley, and would destroy him, if they could, just as they would decry and destroy any other conscientious and painstaking representative whose very word and act failed to coincide with their views. Happily they who make up the sum total of this class, are but a small minority of our people of either party. As a rule, the voters of McKean county are intelligent and fair. They have observed with much satisfaction the good record of Mr. Sibley in the last session of Congress. The known commendations of his course by the President frequently and cordially expressed, have tended to further popularize Mr. Sibley. The vote of approval of McKean county Republicans at their primaries, flattering and emphatic as it was, will be as nothing in comparison with the vote of approval he will receive at the polls in November next. It is safe to assume that he is appreciated by the people of the district regardless of party affiliations.—Bradford Era.

POINTED COMMENT.

The same old candidate, the same old issue, the same old ending.

‡ ‡

After the scenes at Kansas City, the less the Democrats say about bosses the better.

‡ ‡

Now watch Croker act as the Li Hung Chang of Tammany and settle the Ice Trust troubles.

‡ ‡

Oh no, the farmers are not on the fence this year. Not on your life. They are too busy working in the fields.

‡ ‡

Hill ought to be obliged to Croker for martyrizing him. Otherwise his political resurrection might not have come about.

‡ ‡

Grover must feel somewhat blue when he sees that 16 to 1 was inserted by the vote of Hawaii and remembers that he did his best to exclude those islands from the United States.

‡ ‡

Col. Bryan, having insisted on putting the 16 to 1 plank in the platform, will let it stay there and decline to brandish it during the campaign. But he will lift it quickly enough if he should win.

‡ ‡

The Democrats may try all they like to make so-called "imperialism" the paramount issue, but the country understands pretty well that silver will continue to be so until the Democracy recants its stand in regard to it.

‡ ‡

It is officially stated that the British have lost 48,000 men in South Africa since the war began about eight months ago, and the Boers seem nearly as full of fight as ever. During June the British losses were some 4,000. Was it really worth it, Mr. Chamberlain?

‡ ‡

Scarcely a month ago, the Democrats in Congress refused to permit the increase of army to a size proportionate to our importance in the world. Now these same Democrats are clamoring that the President should call Congress in extra session and again ask them to grant him the men necessary to maintain the honor of the flag in China.

‡ ‡

A representative Southerner, addressing the cotton spinners of the South, at their annual convention at Charlotte, N. C., lately, declared that for years preceding the Civil War the sentiment of subsidizing American shipping was a growing one in the South, and he quotes from Democratic platform and Southern convention utterances to prove his assertion. He said, in addition, that the South is again reaching the same conclusion in regard to American shipping needs that it reached a half a century ago. There will be a few bourbons to favor the free registry of foreign built instead of the construction of American ships, at the Kansas City convention, but if progress is in control the proposition will be killed.

CURRENT NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

What the Editors of the Country are Saying About the Leading Topics of the Day.

G. O. P.—Guardian of prosperity.—Indianapolis Journal.

The fool talk about imperialism will end on November 6, 1900.—Clyde (Kan.) Herald.

Revenue in the Cuban treasury is piling up at the regular Republican rate.—Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

The old ratio of sixteen calamity howls to one calamity will be maintained during the campaign.—Cleveland Leader.

The New York Tribune touches the fatal defect in Bryan as a candidate when it says the American people do not trust him.—Boston Herald.

The people of this country are not tired of prosperity or of the principles and policies which brought it about.—Zanesville (O.) Times-Recorder.

Uncle Sam's cash balance of $300,000,000 is different from the time Cleveland & Co.'s financial agents were skirmishing around to find bond purchasers.

"Gold, Ginger and Grit" is suggested by the Boston Herald as a war cry. For the other side, how would "Silver, Shortage and Soup" do?—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Undoubtedly Providence had a hand in producing the country's prosperity. Providence and the Republican party can do some mighty fine team work.—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

The few Democrats who believe that Bryan will be elected also predict an industrial disaster and say it will be unfortunate for the Democratic party.—Zanesville (O.) Times-Recorder.

Republican platform-makers do well to keep Protection to the front. It is now, as in 1894, 1895 and 1896, a great, strong, winning issue among the plain people of the nation.—Boston Journal.

John R McLean has sent his check to W. J. Bryan for $25,000. Who says the Gas trust isn't willing to "chip in" for Democracy? Ice trust next! Then Sugar trust! Keep coming.—Lawrenceville (Ill.) Republican.

The Democratic Montgomery Advertiser is unkind to its leader, for it says: "Mr. Bryan, it is understood, will have a walkover—until after the Kansas City convention. Then he may be walked over."—Springfield (Mass.) Union.

A Kansas soldier boy in Luzon writes that he has named his little dog after Bryan. "When I first found the dog," says he, "he was barking like h——l, and had chased sixteen monkeys up one tree."—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

One of the satisfactory features of the prevailing prosperity is that it is so widespread and so general that the calamity howler can't find a congenial community in which to pitch his tent and hold forth to a sympathetic crowd.—San Francisco Call.

Missouri wants President McKinley re-elected. Frank B. Moore, editor of the Daily Herald of St. Joseph, says: "Democracy has nothing to offer to the public," but he predicts that the dinner pail brigade will turn out solid for McKinley in November.—Western (Neb.) Wave.

Grover Cleveland thinks we should get out of the baby empire business. He is entitled to his opinion, but the majority of the American people still maintain that they prefer the alleged Republican imperialism to the soup houses so numerous during Cleveland's last efforts as the head of a Democratic government.—Troy Record.

In 1896 there were more than a million idle men in this country, earning nothing, who are now employed at good wages. This extra $2,000,000 a day earned by American workingmen is a large factor in the present prosperity, and the people may thank the Republican Protective tariff and honest money for the improvement.—Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger.

Calamity wailing will have little effect this year, when every man who wants work can find employment at good wages. When the pockets and stomachs of the people are empty, as they were during the greater part of the disasterous Democratic panic, it is easy to make them swallow any economic remedy that is prescribed for their ills.—Cleveland Leader.

When W. J. Bryan talks of temporary prosperity under Republicanism, he only reminds the people that permanent adversity is the rule when Democrats are in power and they have had all they want of that. Even temporary prosperity is far more to be preferred than permanent adversity. It is a wise man who knows what to say and what not to say, but that man is not W. J. Bryan.—Bedford (Pa.) Inquirer.

Having criticised Mr. McKinley yesterday for sending troops to China, a certain Bryan organ says to-day he would better hurry up and save American lives. This is the real anti-expansion idea. Uphold American honor but maintain no army; don't send soldiers to China, but if Americans perish because no soldiers are sent, denounce the Government.—Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

A South Dakota editor has discovered that the Philadelphia convention was a "frost." This will be news to those who read the account of the demonstrations which were aroused by the renomination of McKinley and the nomination of the Rough Rider. But perhaps what was meant was to express the conviction that it was a "frost" to Bryanism, which is no doubt true.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) Argus-Leader.

The poorhouses are doing a slim business under McKinley. The thriving State of Kansas has only one pauper at the State poor farm. It was not that way, however, under Cleveland—the poorhouses, as well as the soup houses, flourished under the Wilson bill. They are two of the principal institutions outside of sheriffs that prospered under the Democratic Free-Trade and free silver rulers.—Bedford (Pa.) Inquirer.

"It is a good time," said a prominent farmer yesterday, "for farmers who have anything to sell. There has never been a time in my experience," he went on, "when everything which the farmer raises has brought so good prices. Wheat, corn, hogs, cattle, horses, sheep, everything is bringing good prices." It was not so four years ago, when no farm product brought a really good price. And yet there are those who are saying that farmers will not vote for the Republican candidate for President as freely as they did in 1896.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Wife Says:

"We have four children. With the first three I suffered almost unbearable pains from 12 to 14 hours, and had to be placed under the influence of chloroform. I used three bottles of *Mother's Friend* before our last child came, which is a strong, fat and healthy boy, doing my housework up to within two hours of birth, and suffered but a few hard pains. This liniment is the grandest remedy ever made."

Mother's Friend

will do for every woman what it did for the Minnesota mother who writes the above letter. Not to use it during pregnancy is a mistake to be paid for in pain and suffering. *Mother's Friend* equips the patient with a strong body and clear intellect, which in turn are imparted to the child. It relaxes the muscles and allows them to expand. It relieves morning sickness and nervousness. It puts all the organs concerned in perfect condition for the final hour, so that the actual labor is short and practically painless. Danger of rising or hard breasts is altogether avoided, and recovery is merely a matter of a few days.

Druggists sell Mother's Friend for $1 a bottle.

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Send for our free illustrated book.

BEDARD, THE TAILOR.

YOUNG MEN.

Do you want style and ginger in your clothes, here's the place to find it. We have no

Special Hobbies

that young men should look like their fathers or like their little brothers but they must be just the thing—like a procession. Some one must lead and our efforts are to be

The Leaders

in every point in our business. Style, fit and workmanship.

Your Patronage Solicited.

BEDARD, THE TAILOR.

J. L FOBERT, Manager,

Parsons' Bazaar, Emporium, Pa.

GROCERIES.

J. A. KINSLER,

Carries nothing but the best that can be obtained in the line of

Groceries and Provisions,

Flour, Salt and Smoked Meats, Canned Goods, etc.

Teas, Coffees, Fruits, Confectionery, Tobacco and Cigars.

Goods Delivered Free any place in Town.

Call and see me and get prices.

J. A. KINSLER,

Near P. & E. Depot.

GRAND LINE OF NEW PATTERNS IN ALL GRADES OF CARPETINGS.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.

396 to 408 Main St.—American Block,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

New Wash Fabrics.

We ask attention to our splendid stock of new wash fabrics, comprising all the choicest materials and novelties from the European manufacturers and from our home markets, including—

32-inch silk zephyr cloth, a half silk fabric in corded and fancy stripes and checks in pinks, blues, reds, heliotrope and black and white, 75c to $1.00 yard

30-inch silk pongee, half silk fabric in stripes and fancy effects for shirts and shirt waists, 50c yard.

32-inch Scotch madras in new plain and corded stripes, all colors, 35c and 40c yard.

32-inch linen ginghams, in stripes and and solid colors, 25c yard.

Great variety of choice, dainty patterns in the real inported Irish dimities, 25c yard.

Matchless assortment of best Scotch ginghams, in staple and fancy stripes and novelty effects, 25c, 35c and 50c yard.

32-inch royal madras, a good cloth, in pretty stripes, fast colors, 20c yard.

Best American dimities, in new and pretty patterns, 15c yard.

40 pieces good Scotch ginghams, in checks plaids and stripes, special value 15c yard, worth 25c.

30-inch cable cords, like pique cloth, small set designs, printed on white and tinted grounds, 12½c yard.

28-inch corded ginghams, in stripes and checks, good colors, 12½c yard.

28 inch extra quality domestic ginghams, in stylish stripes and colors, 10c yard.

ADAM, MELDRUM & ANDERSON CO.,

The American Block.

BUFFALO, N. Y

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** *in letter,* by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
3100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

49-26t e o w

Dr. Fenner's KIDNEY and Backache Cure.

For all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Troubles, Lame Back, Heart Disease, Skin Disease, Rheumatism, Bed Wetting, etc.

Unfailing in Female Weakness.

By dealers. 50c size by mail 60c Fredonia, N.Y.

R. C. Dodson, Agent,

35-91y. Emporium, Pa.

THE PRESS IS THE BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISERS IN THIS SECTION. LOW PRICES

The Dear Children!

WHO HAVE BEEN SHUT UP ALL WINTER WILL NOW HAVE THE BENEFIT OF THE FRESH SPRING AIR.

We have just received the finest line of Carriages from the best house in the land—all new and at prices within your reach. Come and take a peep at these goods.

NEW CARPETS AND NEW FURNITURE.

While our delivery wagon has been kept busy filling orders for our customers the railroads keep shipping in the newest styles in Carpets and Furniture. Don't wait until you have cleaned house before you come for that new carpet or furniture—come now and we will be ready for you. Our Carpets are going at our bargain prices. Our prices on furniture are always right.

GEO. J. LaBAR.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.
Emporium, Pa., June 25, 1900.

NEMOPHILA, per sack,	$1 30
Graham, "	65
Rye, "	65
Buckwheat, "	
Patent Meal, "	45
Coarse Meal, per 100,	1 10
Chop Feed, "	1 10
White Middlings, "	1 10
Bran, "	1 10
Corn, per bushel,	60
White Oats, per bushel,	40
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed, Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	At Market Prices.

R. C. DODSON,
—THE—
Druggist,
EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE.
At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..

Don't be deceived by the flattery of faikers. Go to Dodson's and get your remedies, for he is here to stay, whereas the traveling physic vendor, even to-morrow, will be miles away, never perhaps, to return.

Patronize home institutions and if you have a "kick coming" you know where to go to have it.

Careful attention given prescriptions and family recipes.

R. C. DODSON.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by post a card, or letter, personally.

John M. Panting reports a new boy at his home.

Richard Panting is down with typhoid fever.

Master Willie Erahrd, of Erie, is visiting his aunt, Mrs. W. S. Walker, at this place.

Mildred, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Lloyd, has been quite ill the past week.

William Auchu has returned from visiting at Philadelphia, New York and Atlantic City.

Jasper Harris was under the weather somewhat, the first of the week, but at this writing he is improving.

Mr. W. Burbar, one of our highly esteemed Emporium subscribers, was a caller at the PRESS sanctum on Saturday last.

Our old friend Albert Lord, of Camerom, was in town last Friday and favored the PRESS with a substantial business visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Pepperman, of Williamsport, are here visiting their son, John Pepperman and family, on West Fourth street.

Mrs. A. M. Hamilton has established a dress making established in the rooms formerly occupied by Frank Mundy as a harness shop.

Mrs. S. G. Buchanan and daughter, Miss Helen, of DuBois, are visiting in Emporium, guests of Joseph and Chas. Fisher and families.

L. W. Spence has returned from Philadelphia, satisfied that his home doctor, R. P. Heilman, is doing all that can be done for him.

H. O. Haupt is celebrating the arrival of a bouncing ten pound boy. The young man made his advent on Monday and is hurrahing for McKinley.

Luke Connors went to Bradford this morning, and from there he will go to Buffalo, where he has a position on the Erie R. R.—Kane Republican, Monday.

Miss Minnie Bargelt, who is employed in one of Buffalo's largest dry goods houses, is spending her vacation in Emporium, guest of her sister, Mrs. H. S. Lloyd.

Miss Elsie Ness, of Bellview, Pa., daughter of Harry Ness, is in Emporium visiting her uncle R. H. Hirsch and wife and her grandmother Mrs. E. Ness.

We regret to learn that Mrs. S. L. Barton was stricken with paralysis last Saturday, while visiting Buffalo friends. At this writing we learn the lady is improving.

Dr. F. C. Rieck, who has paid strict attention to business for several years, feels that he has earned a vacation and in this week's PRESS notifies his patrons that he will take two weeks off, commencing with July 21st.

James Mundy and wife, of Wharton, are guests at City Hotel.

Miss Rosa Bair left on Tuesday to attend Eagels-Mere Summer School.

Miss Edna Auchu is visiting relatives and friends at Williamsport this week.

Mrs. S. L. Stoddard was a welcome PRESS sanctum visitor on Wednesday.

Don M. Larrabee has returned home after rusticating for two or three days. We are unable to learn the place.

Mr. W. S. Wagner, of Depew, N. Y., visited in Emporium Tuesday evening.

Attorney W. L. Calkins, of Mt. Jewett, was visiting friends in Emporium yesterday.

Geo. A. Walker and wife visited their daughter Mrs. W. L. Sykes, at Galeton over Sunday.

Miss Maud Pearsall, of Coudersport, is visiting her sister, Mrs Joseph Fisher, at this place.

Miss Katie Fry, of Port Allegheny, is visiting Miss Prude Fleming and her brother at this place.

Mrs. Webb Walize returned to her home in Renovo on Monday, after visiting in town over Sunday.

Messrs. Welby and Pearl, general stage favorites, are visiting at L. G. Cook's farm, near this place.

Deputy Sheriff Harry Hemphill made a flying trip to Williamsport, Thursday last. He caught his man.

Misses Jennie McInnes and Laura McQuay's Sunday School classes picniced at Wiley's Grove on Tuesday.

Miss Hattie Smith. of Friendship, N. Y., accompanied little Rachael and Ethel Day to Emporium on Saturday.

Miss Blanch Kline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Kline, is visiting relatives and friends at Williamsport and Jersey Shore.

Mrs. J. W. Frank has returned from visiting McKean county friends and is again guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Green, on Sixth street.

Mrs. McClellan, of Mt. Jewett, accompanied by her son and daughter, are visiting on Bryan Hill, guests of Wm. Johnson and wife.

Misses Rosalia and Locrecia Jacobs and Annie Ludlow, of Corning, N. Y., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Barton and other friends at this place.

Mrs. Mary Cullen and daughter Maggie, of Lovelton, Pa., are guests of D. C. Hayes and family—Mrs. Hayes being sister to the first named lady.

Miss Elvia Whiting and little sister Rita, of Ridgway are visiting Emporium—the former with Miss Edna Warner and the latter with Miss Pye.

Mesdames J. H. Swain, Chas. Seger, Geo. Metzger, Jr., accompanied by their families pic-niced on Bryan Hill yesterday. They report a pleasant day's outing.

Deputy U. S. Marshal, J. W. Snyder and Editor Colcord, of Coudersport, visited in Emporium on Monday evening. They were on their way to Erie to attend U. S. court.

Edward Cook has again taken up his residence in Emporium, his wife having come here to reside. Mr. Cook, who is employed as clerk at the Warner House, is a very competent gentleman.

Miss Edith King, of Friendship, N. Y., was guest of Mrs. J. P. Felt over Sunday. Yesterday she accompanied Mrs. Felt to Ohio, where they will visit friends for two weeks.

Mrs E. O. Bardwell, who has been at Buffalo, under Dr. Mann's treatment during the past six weeks, was removed to Emporium last Monday evening, by her husband, Dr. E. O. Bardwell. Mrs. B. is yet very weak.

Mrs. Hattie Chesbro and children, of Claremont, Va., have been visiting in Emporium during the past month, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shives. For some unexplainable reason we neglected to mention the arrival of this excellent former Emporium lady.

J. M. Walker and daughter, of Scranton, visited the former's parents in Emporium last Thursday and Friday. J. M's many Emporium friends were pleased to meet him and gratified to learn that he is enjoying a profitable law practice.

A pleasant private hop took place at the opera house, on Tuesday evening in honor of Mrs. Geo. Goshorn, of Charleston, W. Va., and Miss Mingle, of New York City. It was a pleasant social occasion.

B. W. Green Esq., has returned from his Tioga county farm, where he passa few days assisting (?) in harvesting his hay crop. He has one of the best farms in Tioga county—the old homested—and takes great pride in it.

The PRESS sanctum was, on Monday, honored with a visit from Messrs. Frank Moon and John W. Lewis. Mr. Moon has fully recovered from his long illness and is just as jolly as of yore. Court Crier Lewis and Mr. Moon are a whole team when pulling in the right road. They are doing just that thing.

Mrs. W. H. DeLong chaperoned a party of young ladies to Eagles Mere on Monday, where they will attend the Chautauqua course for two weeks. The party represents the Emmanuai, Presbyterian and Methodist Sabbath schools of Emporium and is composed of the following ladies: Miss Etta Leutz, Byrde Taggart and Miss Bertha Gregory.

Mrs. J. H. McKie, of St. Louis, Mo., is guest of the family of Mr. A. McInnes, Sr., on East Allegheny Avenue.

Chester Hockley we are pleased to know, is rapidly recovering from his injuries and was able to sit up last evening.

Mrs. Goshorn and son, of Charleston, W. Va., and Miss Mingle, of New York city, who have been quests of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Howard during the past month, left yesterday for Lock Haven, where they will visit Mr. Ross W. Barrows and his estimable wife for a few days. The ladies made many pleasant acquaintances and friends during their visit to Emporium, all of whom would be glad to have them visit our mountain city next season. Mrs Josiah Howard, who made it very pleasant for her friends, accompanied the ladies to Lock Haven. From there she goes to Shenadoah to visit relatives.

Notes and News.

At Meadville lately the Rough Riders of Crawford county, a Republican campaign club, was organized with Col. S. B. Dick in command.

The Democrats of McKean county nominated T. H. Kennedy, a life-long Republican, for Representative. Mr. Kennedy could not be captured and declined the honor (?).

There will be a dime social at the Presbyterian Parsonage, on Thursday evening, July 19th. Light refreshments will be served and a pleasant time anticipated. Everybody invited.

The ice cream social given by the Sunday School class of Mrs. Stoddard and Mrs. Heilman on Prof. Stauffer's lawn, Tuesday evening, was a grand success, notwithstanding the storm. The gross proceeds were $17 00.

The eight wells of the Blossburg Oil Co. in the Gaines field, Tioga county, are stated to be yielding only 120 barrels per day, more salt water than oil being pumped. This is the lease for which $125,000 were offered and refused.

It has been agreed that newspaper subscriptions are an infalliable test of a man's honesty. They will sooner or later discover the man. If he is dishonest he will cheat the printer some way—declare he has paid when he has not—sent money in the mails which was lost—will take the paper and not pay for it on the ground that he never subscribed for it—or move off and let it come to the office he left. Thousands of alleged Christians are dishonest in this particular, at least, and the printer's book will tell fearful tales at the final judgment.—Press and Printer.

BURIED ALIVE THREE DAYS.

Hypnotized Girl Tells of Her Strange Experience.

After having been buried in a grave in Woodlawn cemetery, at Lexington, Ky., for three days while hypnotized, according to the dispatches from that city, 16-year-old Maude Mathews was disinterred the other day in the presence of a thousand persons. She was in no way affected by her experience.

"Oh, no, this is not the first time I have been under the ground, and the other time I was under the ground it was in a coffin, too," said Maude Mathews to a New York Journal reporter. "It was on the Fourth of July at Natural Bridge, in the Kentucky mountains. We had gone up there on a pleasure trip, and Professor Leon thought it would be a good place to make a trial to see what I could do. It was so far from civilization that should I die he felt safer, and so did I.

"I have seen hypnotic tests where men were buried a day or so, and I thought I could do it if they could, so I allowed him to bury me all day and stood the ordeal well. At night he took me up. I was convinced that I would not fail if buried for a greater length of time, and they do say I looked beautiful laid out five feet below the surface of the earth.

"I did not feel at all. There is no feeling. When one is hypnotized, the sensibility is entirely taken away. All I know was that I was hypnotized in the Park auditorium at night and that I was in the same place when I awoke. By consulting my friends I find that the earth has been revolved twice. I know I was buried, for they told me so, and here is the coffin. I feel no stiffness in my limbs, nor do I feel any hunger.

"After I awoke I drank a glass of warm water and ate a cracker. This morning I ate breakfast as usual. Upon weighing I find I have lost 1½ pounds. It is a fine way to pass the time away, and any one feeling that his time is too slow should try it. I am going to undertake the death test next. I am certain I can live under the hypnotic spell as long as any one, and they tell me men have lived 2½ weeks. This is called the death test."

His Shots.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I want you to be more careful about the use of firearms."

"Why, I haven't"—

"Charley, dear," she proceeded, with sweet severity, "you mustn't try to deceive me. I heard you telling yesterday about how you fell down on a long shot. If you must go in for such things, please get a gun that won't kick."—Washington Star.

It is probably the study of Chinese geography that makes the Boxers so bilious.

Emery in the Campaign.

Mr. Emery has come in from California to enter actively into the Congressional campaign. For years it has been Mr. Emery's ambition to reach a seat in Congress, but the way has not appeared to be open for entering into a contest with apparent possibilities of success until the virulent outbreak against Mr. Sibley promised the aid of an irregular contingent to the Democratic nominee, says the Kane Republican. When Mr. Sibley was a candidate for congress two years ago, he stated plainly upon the stump that if elected he would be the representative of the whole people so far as he should be able; that no party consideration should swerve him from what he should consider his duty in relation to the office which he should hold. He was elected by the combined vote of Democrats and Republicans. Yet certain Democratic politicians considered him their special property. When, therefore, he pursued the identical course in Congress that he had indicated in his pledges to the people the self-assumed directors of public officials charged him with rank ingratitude and party treachery.

It is upon disaffected elements that Mr. Emery relies for his success in the coming campaign. The district is nominally Republican by about 6,000 majority. The disaffected forces in the Republican party have made repeated attempts to carry the primaries and have as often failed. The only hope they have of defeating the regular Republican nominee lies in their ability to carry a contingent of votes into the Democratic camp.

Money is necessary to make the battle. The co-operation of Democratic and irregular forces can only be secured by the lavish use of campaign funds. Every Democrat on the several local tickets in the district expects to gain votes and avoid expenditures by the use of funds contributed to aid the Emery battle. There is no issue involved except the success of the movement to "down Sibley" for his adhesion to his pledges to the people instead of standing firmly in the Democratic ranks in opposition to the policy of the McKinley administration. The majority of the people of the district support the McKinley administration, and Mr. Sibley has not misrepresented them in his support of administration measures.

What is it that Mr. Emery undertakes to perform that renders him preferable as a representative of the people? Will he support the McKinley administration, or will he go into the Bryan camp? Is the money to be spent through his managers to go to the support of anything specially favored by the people of this district? Were he to be elected would his course satisfy the Democratic leaders or would he too, through fidelity to public duty become a supporter of Republican measures?

The sum of the matter is that Emery wants to go to congress. Certain elements in the Democratic and Republican parties are willing to render him all the assistance possible in return for the substantial contributions he is expected to furnish in their fight to down a man whom they could not control. Mr. Sibley will go upon the stump and justify his position before the people. Let Mr. Emery go before the people and explain what he expects to accomplish for his disaffected Republican adherents and what he will do in return for his Democratic support. The policies of the Democratic and Republican parties stand in diametrical opposition. Which will he favor?

Democrats used to say that Europe would not buy American goods if we barred out European goods by a protective tariff. In the 1895 fiscal year, under the Wilson bill, Europe bought from us to the extent of $634,000,000. Last year, under the Dingley protective tariff, Europe's purchases amounted to $959,000,000. The balance to the credit of the protective tariff was $320,000,000 last year in our trade with Europe alone.

The PRESS, one year $1.50.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of ELIAS PETERS, deceased.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Elias Peters, late of Shippen township, Cameron county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to William L. Thomas, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.

WILLIAM L. THOMAS,
Administrator.

GREEN & SHAFFER,
Solicitors.

Emporium, Pa., June 25th, 1900.—n18-6t.

Financial Statement of the Shippen Township School District, for the Year Ending June 4, 1900.

LIABILITIES.

Bonded indebtedness,	$3,500 00	
Balance due I. H. Leggett,	21 51	
		$3,521 51

ASSETS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer,	$2,134 95	
Due from P. S. Culver, Coll.	1,109 09	
Due from L. Lockwood, Coll.	858 62	
Due from Taxes on unseated lands	582 53	
Taxes of 1900.	3,757 50	
Value of real estate,	6,300 00	
Value of personal property	1,000 00	
		$15,742 69
Assets in excess of liabilities		12,221 18
Valuation for 1900, (seated),	$88,140 00	
Valuation for 1900 (unseated),	146,704 00	
		$234,844 00

Bonds are due June 1st, 1909, payable at option of District at any time after June 1st, 1901. Draw 5 per cent. interest.

We the undegsigned Auditors of Shippen township, hereby certify the above statement to be true. Witness our hands this 30th day of June, 1900.

C. R. KLINE,
CHAS. KING,
Auditors of Shippen Township.

AFTER THE BATTLE

Some are found bleeding and sore, while others have a fit of the blues. Now if there should be any so unfortunate as to suffer from the effects of accidents, we have the Balm for their pains and aches, let it be either for man or beast.

Our liniment and powders for horses or cattle are always the best.

Our medicines are pure and always get there. The prices are right, too.

Our patent medicine department is supplied with all the standard remedies and we can supply your on short notice.

Our toilet and fancy goods department we keep up to the times.

Our Prescription department receives our closest attention and all calls answered day or night. Just touch the button. In fact we are here to do business and serve the public.

M. - A. - ROCKWELL,
THE PHARMACIST,

HOT WEATHER SPECIALTIES. DAY'S PICNIC PARTIES SUPPLIES.

EMPORIUM'S PURE FOOD STORE.

WHAT, A PICNIC to be able to buy such an assortment of groceries these hot, sultry days, all ready to serve, as is to be found in our stock, and at prices that cause you to feel as though you cannot afford to go to the trouble of cooking. We have the very best edibles, too, needed for picnic and luncheon parties, so common this time of the year.

BAKED HAM—baked to our order, and as fine as can be 30c lb.

POTTED HAM, Tongue, Chicken and Game. Sliced Smoked Beef, Boned Chicken and Turkey, Canned Corned Beef, Luncheon Tongue, Ox Tongue, Chicken Loaf, Veal Loaf, Jellied Hocks.

Olives from the Midget Olive, at 10c to the finest thick meated, Queen Olive, at 25c to 50c.

PICKLES AND RELISHES—Various forms and sizes, bottled or in bulk.

BAKED BEANS with or without tomato sauce, also vegetarin baked beans with tomato sauce, no meat or fat.

SARDINES—domestic or imported 5c to 16c can. Salmon, Lobsters, Shrimp, Boneless Herring.

A fine line of Wafers and Crackers Always fresh and reliable.

Try a pound of our JA-MA-KA COFFEE at 20c. You will not want to go back to the ordinary kind, or better yet, our "ROYAL" JAVA and MOCAA, 35c lb., 3lb. $1.00.

The season is on for Iced Tea and Coffee and nothing but a high quality will give entire satisfaction. You will find such in our stock and we guarantee to please, both in quality and in price. Money back, always, if not satisfactory.

Telephone 6, Fourth St.

J. H. DAY.

CAPTURED THE TOWN,

AND STILL WE ADVANCE INTO THE FRAY, PRICES ARE CUT TO THE BONE

in order to make a clean sweep. Before going to the market for FALL GOODS, we have planned a regular hurricane in the form of a SEMI-ANNUAL SWEEP. This will begin sweeping its way into the hearts of the people July 1st.

All odds and ends left over during the past six months will go at unheard of prices. We positively will not carry odd stock. The following list of goods will surprise you.

1 solld oak suites, $12 00	1 Parlor suite, three pieces, $13 50
1 Quartered Golden Oak suite, double swelled dresser, 24x30 French Beve Glass, cast brass trimming $30.00	1 Parlor suite, three pieces, 19 00
24 High back, Wood Seat, Golden Oak, Dining Chairs, each, 75c	4 Dressers, French bevel glass, 8 25
12 Spiral Folding Bed Springs, each $1.25	3 Solid Oak Dressers, shaped bevel glass, each $11 00
	6 Maple suites, each, $11 00
	10 Solid Oak Beds, handsomely carved at $3 50

Real beauty show in Go-carts and Baby carriages, choice selections from three factories, with all the latest improvements.

See our Gold Medal Refrigerators. Sample in window, showing positive circulation of PURE DRY AIR. Cheap, $6.00 and upwards.

The largest, newest and best line of Couches and Rockers in the county. Our aim is to place before the people a new and up-to-date stock with low prices in plain figures.

Don't take our word, come and see.

WE GUARANTEE TO PLEASE YOU. GIVE US A CALL.

Scientific Embalming! Funeral Directing!!

FINE BROADCLOTH CASKET, FUNERAL CAR AND SERVICES, - - - - - - - - $36.

Remember the place, next door to the

ODD FELLOWS BLOCK.

RESIDENCE UP STAIRS. *OPEN ALL NIGHT.*

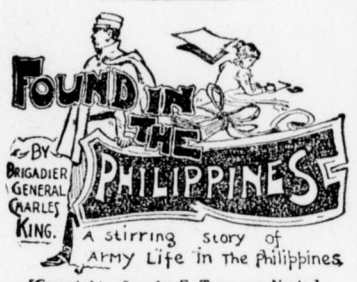
THE EMPORIUM FURNITURE COMPANY,
BERNARD EGAN, Manager,
EMPORIUM, - - - PA.

BE GLAD.

Be glad when the flowers have faded?
Be glad when the trees are bare?
When the fog lies thick on the fields and moors,
And the frost is in the air?
When all around is a desert,
And the clouds obscure the light,
When there are no songs for the darkest day,
No stars for the longest night?

Be glad when the world is lonely
And the heart has been bereft?
When of all the loves of the young springtime
Scarcely a friend is left?
Be glad in the desolate valley
After the sunny hills?
When the joy of the morning is far behind
And the gloom its task fulfills?

Ah, yes! for the truest gladness
Is not in ease or mirth!
It has its home in the heart of God,
Not in the loves of earth.
God's love is the same forever,
If the skies are bright or dim.
And the joy of the morning lasts all day
When the heart is glad to Him.
—Marianne Farningham, in Christian World.



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CHAPTER XVII.—CONTINUED.

Another week rolled by. The tide of battle had swept inland and northward; and all eyes were on the plucky advance of MacArthur's strong division, while far out to the south and east the thinned and depleted lines of Anderson held an insurgent force that forever menaced but dare not attack. The Primeval Dudes, sorely missing their calmly energetic colonel, had drifted into a war of words with their nearest neighbors on the firing line, a far western regiment gifted with great command of language and small regard for style. The latter had crowed mightily over their more rigorously disciplined comrades because of the compliments bestowed on them in an official report, wherein the Dudes received only honorable mention. It was Capt. Stricker of the volunteers who had led the dash on the rebel works across the Tripa to the left of Blockhouse 12. It was their Sergt. Finney who whacked a Filipino major with the butt of his Springfield, and tumbled out of him the batch of reports and records that gave the numbers and positions of every unit of Pilar's division on the southward zone. It was their Corporal Norton who got the Mauser through the shoulder just as, foremost in the rush, he bayoneted the last Tagal at the Krupp guns in the river redoubt. It was his devoted bunky, Private Latrobe, who volunteered to carry the division commander's dispatch across the open rice field and the yawning ditches that separated the staff from the rest of the charging —teenth, and who died gloriously in the rush on the rebel works. Man after man of the woolly westerners had been referred to by name, while the Dudes had nothing to show but their wounded colonel's modest report that "where every officer and man appeared to do his whole duty it would be unjust to make especial mention of even a limited few." The Dudes were getting hot over the taunts of the "Toughs," as some one had misnamed their neighbors; and one night when there was more or less interchange of pointed chaff in lieu of a fight with a common foe there was heard a shrill voice from the flank of the rifle pit nearest the westerners, and what it said was repeated in wonderment over the brigade before the Dudes were another day older.

"Well, dash your thievin' gang! We made our record for ourselves, anyhow. We didn't have to rely on any dashed deserters from the regulars—as you did."

And that was why Sergt. Sterne, of the Dudes, was sent for by the field officers of both regiments the following morning and bidden to explain, which he did in a few words. He was ready to answer that the wounded Corporal Norton was the very same young man he saw in the adjutant's office of the —teenth regulars at Camp Merritt, and was then called Morton. And that evening the veteran sergeant major of the —teenth was bidden to report at the reserve hospital in Ermita, close to the Malate line, was conducted to the bedside of a pallid young soldier whose ticket bore the name of Norton, and was asked to tell whether he had ever seen him before.

"I have, sir," said the veteran, sadly and gravely. "He is a deserter from the —teenth. His name on our rolls was Morton." And that night Col. Armstrong cabled to "Primate," New York, the single word "Found." Nor was it likely the lad would soon be lost again, for a sentry with fixed bayonet stood within ten feet of his bed with orders not to let him out of his sight a second.

Mrs. Garrison appeared at the hospital that very evening and heard of the episode, and reached Billy Gray's bedside looking harassed, even baggard. During the past three days she had been accorded admission, for Gray was so much improved there was no reason to longer forbid; but on each occasion the wounded volunteer officer and the brace of attendants present had precluded all possibility of confidential talk. She must bide her time. Gray would be up in a few days, said the doctor; and then nothing would do, said Mrs. Garrison, but he must be moved to their big, roomy, lovely house on the bay side, and be made strong and well again—made to give up those letters, too, thought she; for she had wormed it out of a bystander that a packet of some kind had been given by the dying soldier to the lieutenant, and she well knew what it must be. She had even penned him a little note, since not a whisper could be safely exchanged, and headed it: "Give this back to me the moment you have read it." In it she reminded him of his promise, and—did he need to be reminded of hers? She knew that packet of Nita's letters had been intrusted to his care. She assured him she had it straight from the surgeon who attended both Latrobe and himself, and they must reach the hands of no man on earth, but must come to her. Would he not give them at once or tell her where she could find them?

He gave back the note, but closed his eyes and turned away. In the presence of Armstrong day after day, and in the recollection of Latrobe's dying face and the last parting touch of his stricken hand, Gray's eyes were opening to his own deplorable weakness. She plainly saw her power was going, if not gone. He had wrapped a silk handkerchief about the packet and still kept it, with his watch and purse, beneath his pillow. He would not tell her where it lay. She smiled archly for the benefit of the attendant; but her eyes again eagerly claimed a look from his, her lips framed the word "to-morrow."

But neither on that morrow nor yet the next day came her opportunity. The gallant fellow who had lain there for days, dumb and patient, but a barrier to her plans, had taken a turn for the worse, and she was again denied admission. Then came the tidings that the barrier was removed, the long fight was over; and the heartless woman actually rejoiced. Now at last she could talk to Will Gray; and when midnight came she knew that now at last she must, for Frank Garrison, worn and weary, returning late from the front, briefly announced that Gen. Drayton purposed visiting the hospital the following afternoon, and long before noon—long before visiting hours, in fact, she was there with flowers as winsome as her smile, and some jelly as dainty as her own fair hands. She was there, and the instant the hour sounded was ushered in, and Billy Gray, propped on his pillows, was writing to his father, and alone. No time was to be lost. Any moment the attendant might return. She threw herself on her knees beside the homely, narrow cot, seized his hand in hers, and looked him in the face. "Where are they, Will?" she pleaded. "Quick! I must have them now!" But well she realized that the spell was broken—that the old fascination had died its death. Then it was useless to hint at love; and in a torrent of impassioned words she bade him think of all he owed her, appealed to his sense of gratitude and honor, and there, too, failed, for, admitting all she claimed, he clumsily, haltingly, yet honestly told her he saw now that it was all for an object, all done in the hope that he might become her instrument for the recovery of those compromising letters; and now the fate had delivered them into his hands he was bound by honor and his promise—"unheard, unspoken perhaps, but all the same his promise—to the dead to give them to Gen. Drayton.

Then rising in fury and denunciation, she played her last trump. Trembling from head to foot, pale with baffled purpose and with growing dread, she bent over him, both hands clinched.

"You mad fool!" she cried. "Do you know what I can do—will do—unless you give them to me here and now? As God hears me, Will Gray, I will give that other packet to Gen. Drayton myself and swear that Col. Canker was right—that you were the thief he thought you, and that I got those letters from you."

For a moment she stood there, menacing, at his bedside, looking down in almost malignant triumph on his amazed and incredulous face; and then, with an awful fear checking the beat of her heart and turning her veins to ice, she grasped at the flimsy framework that supported the netting over the cot, and stood swaying and staggering, her eyes fixed in terror on the man in the uniform of a colonel, who, quietly entering, stood between her and the door, two papers in his half-extended hand—a man whose voice, long and too well known, cut her to the very quick as she heard, in calm and measured tone, the words:

"Mrs. Garrison, here are two reasons why you will do nothing of the kind. Shall I hand these to Gen. Drayton—or to your husband?"

CHAPTER XVIII.

The long wait for the coming of the big transports with the regulars was over. For the first time in history America was sending her soldiery past the pyramids and through the Indian sea, landing them, after 40 days and nights of voyaging, upon the low, flat shores that hem Manila bay, and shoving them out to the hostile front before their sea-legs could reach the swing and stride of the marching step; yet, to all appearance, as unconcernedly at home as though they had been campaigning in the Philippines since the date of their enlistment. This, to be sure, in the case of more than half their number, would have given them scant time in which to look about them, since raw recruits were more numerous than seasoned men. But no matter what may be his lack of drill or preparation the average Anglo-Saxon never seems to know the time when he doesn't know how to fight. So, with all the easy assurance of a veteran, our Yankee "Tommies" wriggled into their blanket rolls and trudged away to the posts assigned them; and once more the army assumed the aggressive.

There were changes in the composition of the forces even before the move began. The dudes and the "toughs" parted company; and the former, with Stanley Armstrong once more riding silent at their head, joined forces with Stewart's riddled regiment up the railway toward Malolos. Col. Frost had succeeded in convincing the surgeons that he would be as much out of place as his name itself in such a clime and climate, and was in daily expectation of an order home. Billy Gray, mending only slowly, had been sent to Corregidor, where the bracing breezes of the China sea drove their tonic forces through his lungs and veins, and the faintly rising hue of coming health back into his hollow cheeks. The boy had been harder hit than seemed the case at first, said the fellows of the —teenth; but the wise young surgeon of the "Second reserve" and a grave-faced colonel of infantry could have told of causes little dreamed of in the regiment—were either given to telling the half of what he knew.

That something most unusual had occurred in the room of Mr. Gray the day that the sad-faced, kind old general visited the hospital at least half a dozen patients could have told; for an attendant went running for one of the women nurses, and the doctor himself hurried to the scene. It was on his arm that, half an hour later, Mrs. Garrison slowly descended the stairs, her flimsy white veil down, and silently bowed her thanks and adieux as the doctor closed the door of her carriage and nodded to the little coachman. It was the doctor who suggested to Col. Frost that Manila air was not conducive to his wife's recovery, and recommended Nagasaki as the place for her recuperation until he could join her and take her home. The Esmerelda bore the White sisters over Hong-Kong way within a week; and they left without flourish of trumpet, with hardly the flutter of a handkerchief; for, since the battle of the 5th of February, neither had been seen upon the Luneta. Their women friends were very few; the men they knew were mainly at the front. The story got out somehow that Garrison had asked to be relieved from further duty as aid-de-camp and returned to duty with his regiment, and that Drayton would not have it. The general's manner toward that hard-working staff officer, though often preoccupied as of old, grew even kinder. He did not see the sisters off for China—he was "far too busy" was the explanation; but he offered Garrison a fortnight's leave and urged his taking it, and was obviously troubled when Garrison declined. "You need rest and the change of air more than any man I know," said he; but Garrison replied that change of scene and air would not help him.

There were two young fellows in khaki uniforms landed from the hospital launch on the back trip from Corregidor one warm March day. One wore the badge of a subaltern of the —teenth regulars, the other the chevrons of a corporal and the hatband of a famous

"Quick, I must have them now!"

fighting regiment of volunteers; yet the same carriage bore them swiftly through the sentineled streets of the walled city, and the guards at the Ayuntamiento sprang to their arms and formed ranks at sight of it, then dispersed at the low-toned order of its commander when it was seen that, instead of stopping at the curb and discharging an elderly general officer, it whirled straight by and held two youths in field uniform.

"One of 'em's young Gray, of the —teenth; he that was hit in the charge on the Panay road," said the officer of the guard to a comrade. "But who the devil's the other? He had corporal's chevrons on. Some fellow just got a commission, perhaps." And that was the only way the soldier could account for a corporal riding with a commissioned officer in a general's carriage. They had a long whirl ahead of them, these two; and the corporal told Gray, as he already had the general and Col. Armstrong, much of the story of his friendship for "Pat" Latrobe, of that poor fellow's illness at San Francisco and all the trouble it cost his friend and chum. There was a strong bond between them, he explained; and the blush of shame that stole up in the face of the narrator found instant answer in that of Billy Gray. Determined to see service at the front and not return to punishment in his regiment, never dreaming that, in quitting a corps doomed apparently to inaction at home, and joining one going straight to the enemy's country, he was committing the grave crime of desertion, "Gov" Prime had spoken to some men in Stewart's regiment and was bidden to come along and fetch his friend; for they were just as ignorant as he. Having still considerable money, "Gov" had bought civilian clothes and all the supplies they needed while about town, and hired a boat that rowed them, with certain items contraband of war, to the dark side of the transport as nightfall came; and they were easily smuggled aboard and into uniform, and then, during the few days' stay at Honolulu, were formally enlisted and no embarrassing questions asked.

And now poor Pat was gone and Prime's father had been cabling for him to return home; but there was that awkward matter about the desertion. Gen. Drayton was trying to have it straightened out at Washington, for he had been kindness itself the day of his visit to the hospital, where almost his first act had been to seek out the wounded young soldier who had been his beloved nephew's boon companion, and at one time sole support. The sentry was relieved of his surveillance, and Corp. Norton transferred to Corregidor to recuperate; and now that both lads were well on the road to recovery, Drayton had sent for them. Strictly speaking, some one should have seen to it that Corp. Norton, of the volunteers, was shifted back to Private Morton, of the —teenth, and the chevrons stripped from his sleeves; but no one had cared to interfere where the worsted was concerned, especially as the boy had won such praise for bravery at Concordia Bridge. So there the chevrons stood when the two were ushered into the presence of the gray-haired chief, and he arose, and, stepping forward, held out a hand to each.

"I want you, boys," said he, "to be ready to take the next transport home. The doctors say you need a sea voyage, Gray; so there is the order. The doctors say your father needs you, Prime; and the record will be duly straightened out in Washington—the charge of desertion, no doubt, will be removed. It's a matter of influence. To-night you dine with me here; and I have asked your good friend, Col. Armstrong, to come."

[To Be Continued.]

THE FEMININE OBSERVER.

Some of Her Homespun Philosophy About the Peculiarities of Men and Women.

A woman wants to be truly loved—and to be told so.

A woman's voice is the greatest evidence of breeding, or the reverse.

Many a man's resolutions regarding money-saving go up in smoke.

A woman who owns palms thinks think they are as much trouble as a sickly baby.

How many persons who tell a dog to "speak" would survive the shock if it did?

Following in the footsteps of duty leads to mental tranquillity—however great the cost.

Resolutions are not carried out as often as are the men that make them—from saloons.

There is not such a great evidence of genius as an actor when a man plays the fool successfully.

No matter how intelligently a man may be, he always seems silly to a woman when he wants to marry her.

A word of pra[illegible] for a dinner often more than co[illegible]tes a woman for all the trouble of it[illegible] reparation.

No matter how sensible a woman may be, she is willing to stint herself on food to pay for anything recommended to make her beautiful.

If the photographs in our rooms were to suddenly come to life what a horrible quarter of an hour the hostess would have in her efforts at making them agreeable to each other.—Philadelphia Times.

City of Crime.

The Italian city of Artena, situated about 40 miles from Rome, is known as the City of Crime. Ever since the sixteenth century every criminal who has escaped from prison or done his time has emigrated to Artena, and to-day practically every inhabitant is a criminal or the child of criminals. Every family takes the law into its own hands, and it is reported not a day passes without many murders being committed in the streets. The Italian authorities have now come to look upon Artena as hopeless, and remark that it is far better that criminals should kill criminals than that innocent persons should be their victims. It is said that on one occasion, when 23 murders had been committed in that city in one day, the fact was reported in one of the Italian papers in the following terms: "Since our last issue (24 hours before) there have been 23 sudden deaths in Artena." And no further notice of the murders was taken or expected. — Cincinnati Enquirer.

Too Polite.

At a recent church dedication the preacher, who was a stranger, followed up his sermon by an earnest appeal for the balance of the money needed to pay for the building. The collectors went round, and promises came in. As the subscriptions were one after another read, a collector announced, "The five Black children, one dollar." The courteous preacher quickly amended the statement by announcing, "Five little colored people, one dollar." Amidst an outburst of merriment, the pastor hastily explained that the donors were white children of the name of Black.—Short Stories.

Decidedly Worse.

Mrs. Morrall—How our ideas of love and matrimony have retrogaded during the last century.

Mrs. Frank—In what particular?

Mrs. Morrall—Why, in the difference between the old and new regard for the actuating motive for matrimony; what, for instance, can be worse than the modern custom of marrying for money?

Mrs. Frank—Why, er—marrying for it and not getting it, of course.—Richmond Dispatch.

Caused a Slight Family Jar.

"Maria, did you read about that Philadelphia woman who was cured of her mental troubles by fasting 45 days? I believe such a treatment would cure that unhappy temper of yours."

"Yes! It would make an angel of me! Is that what you would like, John Billus?"—Chicago Tribune.

True Art.

"Does Daubthick get a sufficiently savage expression on his Indian portraits?"

"Yes, indeed; they look like football players."—Chicago Record.

Would Ward Off Water.

The Physician—You have a coat on your tongue.

The Colonel—I sincerely hope it is a mackintosh.—Indianapolis Journal.

LITTLE MISS LIBERTY.

She counts the stars in the dear old flag—
This dear little maid of three,
Her small feet tread where no other foot
Could tread, unchallenged or free.

She kisses the bars of the stars and stripes,
And she kisses his picture, too,
For in far-off climes her dear papa fights
To-day for the red, white and blue!
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE SAGACIOUS RAT.

A Little Story for Young People from Which They Can Draw a Valuable Lesson.

One day a well-fed and sagacious rat came across an object made of stout wires, whose sole occupation seemed to be to take care of a liberal piece of cheese. Having had several years' experience with men and their machinations, the rat looked the ground over with great care, and he was still engaged in this occupation when a mouse appeared and wanted to know what was up.

"Why, the fact is," replied the rat, "I have more cheese here than I can possibly eat at one meal, and as cheese quickly spoils in this climate, I was waiting for some one to come along and accept a portion."

"You are very, very generous," said the mouse.

"Don't mention it. Just step inside and pass the cheese out, will you?"

The mouse no sooner nibbled at the bait than there was a crash, and he found himself trapped.

"Ah! that's the way it works, is it?" queried the rat. "I couldn't just make it out. Um! I see. Spring there somewhere. Very good idea."

"But I'm caught!" exclaimed the mouse, in great agitation.

"So I observe."

"And what's to be done?"

"Well, I leave that for you to decide. I let you in on the ground floor, and my responsibility ceased there. Fine day. Hope we shall have a large harvest."

There is a good moral to this anecdote. Think it out.—National Rural.

HE WAS IN A HURRY.

And That Is No Doubt the Reason Why the Boy Got the Position He Was After.

The merchant had arrived at his office rather early in the morning, and five minutes after he got down to his desk a foxy-looking, bright-faced boy came in. The merchant was reading, and the boy, with his hat off, stood there expectantly, but saying nothing.

At the end of two minutes he coughed slightly and spoke.

"Excuse me, sir," he said, "but I'm in a hurry."

The merchant looked up.

"What do you want?" he asked.

"I want a job if you've got one for me."

"Oh, do you?" roared the merchant. "Well, what are you in such a hurry about?"

"I've got to be, that's why," was the sharp response. "I left school yesterday afternoon to go to work, and I haven't got a place yet, and I can't afford to be wasting time. If you can't do anything for me say so and I'll go. The only place where I can stop long is the place where they pay me for it."

The merchant looked at the clock. "When can you come?" he asked.

"I don't have to come," replied the youngster. "I'm here now, and I'd been at work before this if you had said so."

Half an hour later he was at it, and he's likely to have a job as long as he wants one.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Janitor Resented the Slurs.

The janitor in an American school gave up his place the other day. When asked what was the trouble, he said: "I'm honest, and I won't stand being suspected. If I find a pencil or handkerchief about the school when I'm sweeping I hang or put it up. Every little while the teacher, or some one that is too cowardly to face me, will give me a slur. Why, a little while ago I seen wrote on the board: 'Find the least common multiple.' Well, I looked from cellar to garret for that multiple, and I wouldn't know the thing if I met it. Last night, in big writing on the blackboard, it said: 'Find the greatest common divisor.' 'Well,' I says to myself, 'both of them things are lost now, and I'll be accused of stealing 'em; so I'll quit.'"

Artful Man.

If men can't love—well, this I state
With no intimidation—
They have the knack of getting up
A first-class imitation.
—Chicago Record.

LIFE IN AN ANT HILL.

It Is More Like Our Own World Than That of Any Other Insect or Animal.

Even if you don't know anything about their habits it is very interesting at this time of year to watch the ants. Here and there across any meadow and in the woods you will come upon a little mound with a ridge of earth, like a circus ring, and a hole in the center from which the earth slopes up to the edges. The ants have been building their houses and these mounds are made of the dirt they carried out, each piece in a little grain about the size of a grain of sugar.

There are so many ants in one of these homes and they dart about so fast they don't seem to be going anywhere in particular—just hurrying back and forth. This is because the ants all look alike to us unless we get well acquainted with them, and what seems to be one ant running into the hole and coming right out again is in reality two ants, one of which had important business inside the nest—in the back room in the top flat perhaps—and the other, who has just come from the nest, something equally pressing to attend to on the outside. Perhaps these two ants met and seemed to rub noses as the Eskimo do when they say "good morning." If so they were talking to each other. For the ants use their long feelers, called antennae, to keep one another posted about what is going on in the ant world. This picture of two ants talking is taken from the book "Stories of Great Americans for Little Americans," and illustrates one of the things Franklin found out about ants when he was a boy.

And a very important and interesting world it is—this ant world—more like our own world than that of any other insect or animal. The ant's house, for example, is built in several flats or stories, and these stories are divided up into rooms. During the night the baby ants are carried by their nurses into a room of the nest furthest away from the opening and "the front door closed" by being stopped up with dirt, to keep out the

ANTS TALKING TO ONE ANOTHER.

chill night air. The next morning, if the weather is good, the baby ants, wrapped up in their little white bundles, are brought back to the outer rooms where they can get the heat of the sun and if the weather is particularly fine they are taken out into the sun. But the moment the weather looks threatening, the babies are hurried back into the house as fast as the legs of the nurse ants can carry them. Ants not only have nurses but they keep cows, and in some countries there are ants which carry off the eggs of other ants, and when these hatch out keep them and raise them up to work for their captors. Among some kinds of ants the business of life is so divided up that while some spend all their time being nurses to the baby ants, others which have particularly large and strong jaws are the soldiers of the ant nest and defend it against the attacks of enemies.—Little Chronicle.

BUILT IN TWO DAYS.

How a Railroad Company Created a Booming City in Little Over 48 Hours.

There never was such another country as this in the celerity with which plans are made and carried into effect. Think of a city built in two days! That is what happened in 1867 on the line of the Union Pacific railroad in Wyoming.

In that year the company decided to move its shops and establish a new town. The site chosen was on the plains, where there was neither tree nor stone. Every other lot in the town was to be given free to the person who would build a house.

The day after the offer was made the railroad had difficulty in moving all the people who wanted one of those lots. Free trains were run from as far east as Chicago, and in 48 hours 2,000 people were on the ground, scrambling for a place to construct a home. As fast as a location was secured the building of a home began. A good many of the houses were of the "knock down" style of architecture. They could be folded up and hauled in a wagon, and some of the settlers had brought these houses with them. For a year the railroad company continued to give away lots. There were no paved streets nor sidewalks. A man who had a home on a roadway where the sod had been scraped up in a ridge in the center regarded himself as an aristocrat.

The city is standing to-day, but it is larger and more substantial, and the "knock down" houses have given place to something finer. The city now bears the name of Cheyenne.

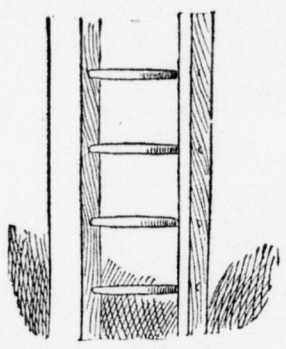
How Various Sounds Travel.

The whistle of a locomotive is heard 3,300 yards through the air, the noise of the railway train 2,800, the report of a rifle and the bark of a dog 1,800 yards, an orchestra or the roll of a drum 1,600 yards, the human voice reaches to a distance of 1,000 yards, the croaking of frogs 900 yards, the chirping of crickets 800 yards. Distinct speaking is heard in the air above to a distance of 600 yards; from above it has a range of only 100 yards downward.

PERMANENT LADDER.

One Should Be in Every Barn Because It Takes Up Little Room and Never Slips.

A permanent ladder, such as shown in the cut, has numerous advantages over the movable variety. It takes up no more room in the barn floor and never slips. Moreover, if the "rounds" are strong, the ladder will never break down, all weight coming upon it longitudinally. The one shown herewith has a post at the side of the main, or



PERMANENT BARN LADDER.

feeding floor, for one side, and a light 1½ by 3½-inch strip for the other side. Pin the rounds on each side carefully, and the ladder will be practically indestructible. The light side piece should be securely fastened at top and bottom, so that the whole ladder may be perfectly rigid. The top can be mortised with a crossbeam in most cases—the beam that runs parallel with the barn floor. If the common detached ladders are to be used one precaution should surely be taken—they should have sharp iron points inserted in the lower ends, so that there may be no chance whatever in their slipping. This is one of the great dangers of the ordinary ladder, and another is that arising from weak "rounds." An ounce of prevention is valuable in this case.—N. Y. Tribune.

SALTING THE SHEEP.

A Method That Has Given Genuine Satisfaction to One Who Has Tried It for Years.

I would like to describe an apparatus for salting cattle and other stock so they will always have salt before them and no waste, writes Joseph H. Yoder, in the National Stockman. For cattle or horses I would prefer to use rock salt placed in boxes or troughs for the winter and scattered about the pasture on the grass in summer. Rains have little effect upon it and this will be found both convenient and economical. For sheep, however, this plan does not work so well. The rock salt is so slow to dissolve that they are not able to get a sufficient amount of it to satisfy their wants, hence it is necessary to use the loose salt for them. During the winter a box can be fastened up at a convenient place in the shed and at the proper height so they can have access to it at all times of the day. In summer if they have not a shed to run under the box can be fastened to a gate post and have a roof placed over it so as to keep out the rain. If it is desired to use loose salt for cattle the same arrangements can be used as have already been desoribed for sheep. The roof over the box should be high enough to be entirely out of the way of the animals. Where loose salt is used it is necessary to be careful to keep a supply in the box all the time, as the animals are liable to eat too much if they go without for several days.

CHEAP MOTIVE POWER.

A Small Gasoline Engine Will Do More Work, at Less Expense, Than Wind or Water.

The ingenious farmer can contrive many ways whereby natural forces may be made to serve his purposes. He can so harness water that it will grind feed, shell corn, saw wood and chop feed; he can secure the services of the wind for similar purposes, and there are gasoline engines, tread powers and steam powers ever ready to do his bidding. These last three are powers which manufacturers have for sale, while the water and wind power may be secured without much cost.

It is astonishing how much work can be gotten out of a little gasoline engine; it will earn its price every week on an ordinary farm. Its feed is cheap and its durability and strength are remarkable. And another important thing is the engine is cheap. It can be used for a great variety of work requiring motive power. For running the corn sheller, ensilage cutter, corn husker, wheat fan, grain cleaner, bean huller, etc., it is a great convenience. The price of gasoline engines makes their purchase more practicable than to attempt to secure the services of the wind or of water. Besides, they are so much more reliable.—Farmer's Voice.

Grinding Grain for Cattle.

Does it pay to grind the grain and cut the hay? Opinions differ, as the cost of the labor is sometimes greater than the gain made by cutting the feed. It is claimed that if grain is ground there is a saving of one-third, and that 15 pounds of hay when cut up fine will be more serviceable than 20 pounds uncut. Cutting the hay permits of mixing with it not only ground grain but linseed or cottonseed meals.

STORAGE ROOM NEEDED.

An Important Item Which Unfortunately Is Overlooked by Quite a Number of Beekeepers.

It is just as unreasonable to expect bees to store you a crop of surplus honey, without ample storage-room properly equipped, as anything can be, and to complain at the bees for not doing it is proof sufficient of lack of intelligence. Yet it is done.

You will occasionally meet an old "mossback" that will tell you that bees do not do any good in this country any more, and that they cannot make a living here, or they cannot make a living there, when the facts are that his remarks are applicable to himself instead of the bees.

Some who should know better may also tell you that this country is becoming overstocked with bees, when we all know that there are tens of thousands of pounds of honey going to waste for every one pound gathered, for want of bees sufficient to save it.

This country is improving faster in nectar-producing blossoms by far than the rate of increase of bees. While it may be true that some localities are overstocked with bees, yet, take it as a whole, it would be absurd to think of.

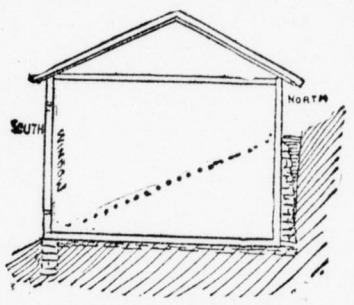
The amount of storage capacity properly applied for surplus honey has all to do with the size of the crop, and if we do not apply it we fail. We may have a poor honey flow which we cannot help, but we can get ready for it if it comes, and it seldom fails to pay expenses, to say the least. The best standard hives are all equipped with the necessary storage-room for surplus, and if we bring those into use we seldom make a mistake in this particular.

There is a right time and a wrong time to add surplus boxes, but as a rule they should be applied at the beginning of the principal honey flow of the season. Colonies must be strong to at once accept them, and weak colonies should not have them put on until they become strong. Supers should also be added to a colony when it is crowded for space in the brood chamber, and thus prevent it from swarming, if possible.—A. H. Duff, in National Rural.

A SIDE-HILL HOUSE.

It Secures Great Warmth for Poultry in Winter and Keeps Them Dry in Summer.

The cut shows a cross-section of a poultry house built on a side hill, the arrangement being such as to secure great warmth, and no inflowing of water—the usual trouble in building into a bank. Loose stones behind the retaining wall conduct the water from the hill down into a tile drain below the wall (the wall is cemented), while



SIDE-HILL HENHOUSE.

any other water that may overflow the tile drain runs along through the loose stones beneath the house, and runs into the loose stone wall beneath the front side of the house. A house ten feet long, or a hundred feet, could be built in this way along a hillside. A house of this kind on a southern exposure is excellent for winter use, being sunny, protected from the cold north and northwest winds, and having good drainage in front. When built as we have described, the drainage from the rear cannot affect it injuriously.—Farm Journal.

NOTES FOR BEEKEEPERS.

Never pull up the cover that the bees have so closely sealed down unless compelled to do so.

In all hives there should be three personages—the queen, the worker bee and the drone.

Beekeeping combined with fruit-growing enables one to take a double crop from the same land.

Any extra work about the apiary should be attended to and everything gotten in readiness before the bees begin to swarm.

Worker bees, being undeveloped females, may now and then be sufficiently developed to lay eggs, but their eggs will produce only drones.

The worker bee does all the work of the hive, gathers in the honey, pollen and water, secretes the wax, builds the comb, ripens and caps the honey.

When returning frames to the hive, adjust them slowly and carefully. Do not slide the frame to its place at one push; slide it up slowly, just to touch the next frame.—Maine Farmer.

Beekeeping for Farmers.

D. N. Ritchie is very emphatic in the belief that every farmer should keep bees, and says a farmer who hasn't one or more colonies is not up to the times. He thinks not five per cent. of the farmers have honey on the table for food, and he probably might have made the percentage much smaller without distressing the truth. A notable statement is this: "I can show you farmers living by me who had not had a crop of clover seed for 20 years, until I moved here and bred my bees to such a size that they can work on the red clover; and now they are getting large yields of the very best of seed."—Busy Bee.

Cat Had a Long Fast.

A cat belonging to a fire company in Cincinnati recently disappeared and was not found for 13 days, greatly to the amazement and grief of its owners, who searched for it throughout the entire neighborhood of the engine-house. Their efforts were finally rewarded when he was discovered buried under a ton of hay that had recently been deposited in the establishment. He had been there for all that time, and when taken out, very thin and sick, gave evidence that he was yet able to purr under caresses and renew his natural avocation as a rat catcher.

Marquette, on Lake Superior,

is one of the most charming summer resorts reached via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Its healthful location, beautiful scenery, good hotels and complete immunity from hay fever, make a summer outing at Marquette, Mich., very attractive from the standpoint of health, rest and comfort.

For a copy of "The Lake Superior Country," containing a description of Marquette and the copper country, address, with four (4) cents in stamps to pay postage, Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Wholly Unexpected.

"Is the head of the family in?" asked the agent at the door.

The meek little man with the slight side whiskers replied at once:

"I am he."

Now, this answer, violating all traditions, was deemed rarely humorous by the overhearers, to whom the unexpected was the soul of wit.—Indianapolis Press.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Resenting an Insult.

Mars, searching among the stars for one who would love him for himself alone, had assumed a modest disguise. Thus he wooed Venus, and told her of his love.

"Are you serious?" she asked, cautiously.

"Madam," he cried, "you insult me."

For Sirius, as every one knows, is the Dog star.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes Feel Easy. Cures Corns, Itching, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Smarting, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

His Sole Object.

Stranger—You say old Zeke only had a knife when he was tackled by the grizzly. Did he live to tell the story?"

Native (disgustedly)—That 'pears ter be the only thing he did liv fur, doggone it.—Philadelphia Record.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Always Dressed Up.

If all were rich, no doubt 'twere best, in some ways, we suppose; but, oh, how sad to lose that zest we feel in Sunday clothes.—Indianapolis Journal.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

One of the funniest things at an amateur concert is the sad faced girl in a clinging black dress who wails a comic song.—Atchison Globe.

Carter's Ink Is Used by the greatest railway systems of the United States. They would not use it if it wasn't the best.

The saying that a bird on the hat is worth two in the bush is no joke; that is, supposing a bird on the hat to be worth anything near what it costs.—Detroit Journal.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

"I don't enjoy my meals any more," an old fellow said to-day. "I ate up all the good things 25 years ago."—Atchison Globe.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle. Sold by all druggists.

Do not stone the baby when you rock the cradle.—Chicago Daily News.

Dyspepsia is the bane of the human system. Protect yourself against its ravages by the use of Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

Unless you believe in the heroic you will never be a hero.—Chicago Daily News.

A learned insectologist has discovered that the best time to examine the wonderful construction of a hornets' nest is after the hornets have moved out.—Chicago Daily News.

Very Odd.—They were at Niagara falls for their first visit, and they were deeply impressed. "Those rapids seem to be fairly alive," said she. "Fairly alive," he assented, "and yet," he pointed out, "they have been shot several times."—Town Topics.

A bow-legged Baltimore man has submitted to an operation in order to overcome the objections of a girl who doesn't admire the wishbone effect in husbands. Yet there are persons who affect to believe that love is deteriorating.—Washington Post.

We hear a good deal of the man who thinks the world is in danger of flood when his own teapot has a hole in it, but not so much of him who regards the universe as in sound repair when his particular leak is soldered.—Indianapolis News.

"These pictures," the archaeologist of the distant future is explaining, "represent the cake-walk of the ancients. The cake-walk consisted of a number of movements evidently designed to assist the digestion of cake. Hence the name."—Detroit Journal.

There was a vacant seat in the car. Little Willie allowed the strange lady to take it, although he looked tired. "Thank you, my little gentleman," said she. "Why did you not take the seat yourself? You look quite weary." "So'd you be weary, lady, if yer father found out yer went fishin', like mine did."—Philadelphia Press.

They were sitting on the beach at Coney. He turned at length and said: "Why is the ocean like June?" There was a flutter of interest in the groups sitting about them. She shook her head. "Why?" "Because," he replied, amid a breathless silence, "because it is maritime." A man near by who had been burying himself in the sand arose and left with every indication of sickness.—

FRENCH LOSING GROUND.

Language of the Republic Not as Popular on the Continent as It Once Was.

Is French losing ground abroad—that is to say, is it being less spoken and read by educated people on the continent than was formerly the case? This is a question which has from time to time given rise to interesting discussion, and certain lamentations lately uttered by a Parisian review have brought it once more rather prominently to the front, says the London Telegraph.

There is no doubt that during recent years it has met with formidable rivals. The tongue of united Germany is more studied than it was in the olden days, and various enterprising nationalities of the smaller kind are bestowing more attention on their own language and literature than they had had the opportunity of doing for centuries. All this may be readily admitted, and nothing could be more natural. The immense facilities now given to traveling, the enormous expansion of international trade and the impulse which the nationality movement has received were all bound to lead to this result.

The circulation of the blood is an affair of the heart.—Chicago Daily News.

If You Have

Pimples, Tetter, Eczema or any disease of the skin or Mucous Membranes that can be reached by an outward application, it can be cured by using Palmer's Lotion, the great beautifier and Skin Curer which should be kept in every household ready for any emergency. Lotion Soap will greatly assist in curing all such afflictions. If your druggist does not keep it, send his name to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, and receive free pamphlet of testimonials with sample of Lotion or Soap.

A Suspicion.

When a woman brings out only one glass, calls it a loving cup, and asks all her guests to drink out of it, there is always a suspicion among those not posted on social customs that she hasn't enough glasses to go around.—Atchison Globe.

Cured, After Abandoning

all hope, by the use of Palmer's Lotion, A. J. Jessup, Mt. Airy, Hamilton Co., Ohio, wrote: "Your Lotion cured me of a most distressing and unsightly eruption on my face of over five years' standing, after I had given up all hope of obtaining relief." Palmer's Lotion Soap should be used in connection with the Lotion as its medicinal properties render it preferable to any other soap. If your druggist don't keep it, send his name to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl St., New York, and receive free a pamphlet of testimonials and a sample of Lotion or Soap.

It's when a man is completely down that he is really up against it.—Indianapolis News.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price, 75c.

WALTHAM WATCHES

The Waltham Watch Company was the first company in America to make watches; the first to be organized (half a century ago), and is the first at the present time in the quality and volume of its product.

Waltham Watches are for sale by all retail jewelers.

Satisfaction

is unusual with "Five-Cent cigar smokers," but it has been the every-day experience of hundreds of thousands of men who have smoked

Old Virginia Cheroots

during the last thirty years, because they are just as good now—in fact, better than when they were first made.

Three hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year. Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents. 6

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GOLFING
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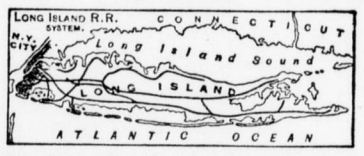

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We do not sell merchandise from wagons in exchange for butter and eggs; but we operate entirely on a catalogue cash basis.

We will pay a suitable reward to anyone aiding us in prosecuting and convicting those who are showing a copy of our catalogue, selling goods from wagons, representing themselves as our authorized agents.

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No. 125—4-hole RANGE oven 14x20	$14.10
No. 125—4-hole Range, oven 14x20, high shelf	17.00
No. 125—4-hole Range, oven 14x20, high closet	19.00
No. 134—6-hole Range, oven 20x20, plain top	19.75
No. 134—6-hole Range, oven 20x20, high shelf	21.75
No. 134—6-hole Range, oven 20x20, high closet	23.75
No. 143—6-hole Range, reservoir, plain top	23.75
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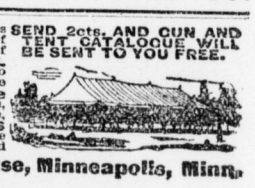
TENTS. New tents complete with poles and pins from $2.10 up. We have all kinds of tents, including barn tents, all kinds of FISHING OUTFITS AND ALL KINDS OF SPORTING GOODS. It will pay you to send us two cents and have us mail you FREE our complete gun catalogue. The Gun Catalogue, containing 116 pages, and the Lowest Wholesale Prices on guns, ammunition of all kinds, including fishing rods, poles, baseball goods, tents and all kinds of camping outfits. We sell more guns, ammunition and tents than ALL THE REST OF THE HOUSES IN THE NORTHWEST COMBINED. Why, simply because we make the price on them. If you have not one of our gun catalogues, send for it at once.

SEND 2cts. AND GUN AND TENT CATALOGUE WILL BE SENT TO YOU FREE.



T. M. Roberts' Supply House, Minneapolis, Minn.

Got the Best of the Lawyer.

A certain Glasgow lawyer was fond of setting traps for workingmen who might happen to be working in or about his house by leaving money or some valuable article about. A workman, well aware of the fact, found a half-crown lying on the floor in one of the rooms. He smiled as he said to himself: "I know what that's for," and, taking a brace and a bit from his bag, he drilled a hole in the coin, and, putting a large screw nail through it, he fastened it securely to the floor. The lawyer has not set any traps since.—Chicago Chronicle.

New Railroad to San Francisco

Santa Fe Route, by its San Joaquin Valley Extension.

The only line with track and trains under one management all the way from Chicago to the Golden Gate.

Mountain passes, extinct volcanos, petrified forests, prehistoric ruins, Indian pueblos, Yosemite, Grand Cañon of Arizona, en route.

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Fast schedule; Pullman and Tourist sleepers daily; Free reclining chair cars; Harvey meals throughout.

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New line via Rockford, Dubuque, Waterloo, Fort Dodge and Council Bluffs. Buffet-library-smoking-cars, sleeping cars, free reclining chair cars, dining cars. Send to the undersigned for a free copy of Pictures and Notes En-Route illustrating this new line as seen from the car window. Tickets of agents of I. C. R. R. and connecting lines. A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., Chicago.

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How to get Wedding, Birthday and Holiday present for wife, husband, children, father and mother, sister and brother FREE. They are writing desks, furniture, cameras, jewelry, etc., all guaranteed. Write HOME SUPPLY CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Cream Custard Free.

All Grocers are giving, with a package of Burnham's Hasty Jellycon, a 10c. package of Burnham's Cream Custard. Hasty Jellycon is the finest Jellycon preparation. No cooking or baking. Dissolve in hot water and set away to harden. Flavors: Orange, Lemon, Raspberry, Strawberry, Wild Cherry and Peach. Order to-day.

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Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD DIVISION.

In effect May 27, 1900.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM EASTWARD

8 15 A. M.—Train 12 week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.23 P. M., New York 9.50 P. M., Baltimore 6.00 P. M., Washington 7.15 P. M. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

3 20 P. M.—Train 6 daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 A. M., New York 7.13 A. M. Baltimore, 2:30 A. M. Washington, 4:05 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 A. M.

9 42 P. M.—Train 4 Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 6.52 A. M., New York 9.33 A. M., weekdays, (10.33 A. M. Sunday;) Baltimore 6.35 A. M., Washington 7.44 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie, Buffalo and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Buffalo, Williamsport to Washington. Passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and Buffalo to Washington.

WESTWARD.

5:10 A. M.—Emporium Junction—Train 9 week days for Erie, Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations.

10 25 A. M.—Train 3 Daily for Erie and week days for DuBois and intermediate stations.

6 23 P. M. — Train 61, week days for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR EMPORIUM FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 9 leaves New York 5:55 p. m., Philadelphia 8:50 p. m., Washington 7:45 p. m., Baltimore 8:45 p.m., daily, arriving at Emporium Junction 5:10 a. m., with Pullman Sleepers and passenger coaches, from Philadelphia to Erie week days and from Philadelphia and Washington to Buffalo, daily. Passenger coaches, Philadelphia to Erie, week days; Washington to Buffalo, daily; On Sundays this train arrives at Emporium, 5:13 A. M.

Train 3 leaves New York 7.55 p. m., Philadelphia 11.20 p. m., Washington 10.40 p. m, Baltimore 11.55 p. m., daily, arriving at Emporium 10.25 a. m., with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport—on Sundays only Pullman Sleepers from Philadelphia to Erie.

Train 61 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a. m., Washington 7.55 a.m., Baltimore 8.55 a. m., Wilkesbarre 10:55 A. M., week days, arriving at Emporium 6.23 P. M., with Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Kane.

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD and Connections.

(Week days.)

SOUTHWARD. P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	Stations.	NORTHWARD P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
.....	8 55	4 00	....Renovo....	.....	5 00	11 05
.....	9 47	4 41	...Driftwood...	.....	4 00	10 12
.....	10 25	5 10	Emporium Junc	.....	3 25	9 40
.....	11 08	5 52	...St. Marys...	.....	2 41	9 05
3 25	11 12	6 00	....Kane.....	12 20	3 05	8 25
3 43	11 31	6 22	...Wilcox.....	11 58	2 45	8 05
3 56	11 46	6 36	..Johnsonburg..	11 55	2 33	7 52
.....				.....	.....	
4 15	12 10	7 00	..Ridgway,....	9 35	2 15	7 30
4 22	12 17	7 07	..Island Run...	9 28	2 08	7 23
4 27	.....	7 12	Carman Tr'nfer	9 23	2 03	
4 35	12 30	7 21	...Croyland....	9 15	1 54	7 09
4 39	12 33	7 25	...Shorts Mills..	9 11	1 51	7 05
4 42	12 36	7 28	...Blue Rock...	9 07	1 47	7 01
4 46	12 40	7 33	.....Carrier.....	9 02	1 43	6 57
4 56	12 50	7 43	.Brockwayville.	8 53	1 33	6 47
4 59	12 54	7 47	..Lanes Mills..	8 47	1 28	6 43
		7 51	.McMinns Sm't.	8 43		
5 07	1 03	7 54	.Harveys Run..	8 39	1 19	6 35
5 15	1 10	8 00	..Falls Creek...	8 35	1 15	6 30
5 30	1 25	8 10	....DuBois.....	8 25	1 10	6 10
5 17	1 20	8 23	..Falls Creek...	7 01	11 00	6 30
5 31	1 32	8 38	.Reynoldsville..	6 47	1 00	6 14
6 02	1 59	9 05	..Brookville...	6 10	12 33	5 37
6 48	2 38	9 45	New Bethlehem	.....	11 58	4 49
7 28	3 15	10 20	...Red Bank....	.....	11 23	4 05
9 55	5 30	12 40	....Pittsburg....	.....	9 10	1 40
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.

Through Palace Car to Pittsburg on train leaving Falls Creek at 8:25 A. M.; returning on train leaving Pittsburg at 1:40 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

TIME TABLE No. 23.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R.

Taking effect June 15th, 1898.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.		10 P. M.	4 P. M.	6 A. M.	2 P. M.
Port Allegany,	Lv.	3 15	7 18	.....	12 10
Coleman,		*3 23	○○	.....	*12 15
Burtville,		*3 30	7 29	.....	12 22
Roulette,		3 40	7 36	.....	12 30
Knowlton's,		*3 45	○○	.....	*12 33
Mina,		*3 59	7 46	.....	12 40
Olmsted,		4 05	*7 50	.....	*12 44
Hammonds,		○○	○○	.....	*12 49
Coudersport,	Ar.	4 20	7 57	.....	12 53
	Lv.			6 15	1 00
North Coudersport,		.....	.....	○○	*1 05
Frink's,		.....	.....	*6 29	*1 14
Colesburg,		.....	.....	*6 26	1 21
Seven Bridges,		.....	.....	*6 39	*1 24
Raymonds's,		.....	.....	*6 49	1 35
Gold,		.....	.....	6 54	1 41
Newfield,		.....	.....	.....	1 45
Newfield Junction,		.....	.....	7 02	1 50
Perkins,		.....	.....	○○	*1 53
Carpenter's,		.....	.....	○○	*1 56
Crowell's,		.....	.....	*7 10	*1 59
Ulysses,	Ar.	.....	.....	7 18	2 10

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.		1 A. M.	5 P. M.	3 A. M.	
Ulysses,	Lv.	7 32	2 30	*10 05	.....
Crowell's,		*7 41	*2 39	*10 15	.....
Carpenter's,		○○	*2 41	*10 18	.....
Perkins,		.....	*2 44	*10 21	.....
Newfield Junction,		7 47	2 46	10 25	.....
Newfield,		*7 51	2 50	*10 30	.....
Gold,		7 55	2 54	10 35	.....
Raymond's,		*7 59	2 59	*10 40	.....
Seven Bridges,		*8 11	*3 11	*10 55	.....
Colesburg,		*8 14	3 14	*11 00	.....
Frink's,		*8 22	*3 22	*11 09	.....
North Coudersport,		○○	*3 31	*11 20	.....
Coudersport,	Ar.	8 36	3 36	11 30	.....
	Lv.	8 41	6 00	P. M. 1 20	.....
Hammonds,		○○	○○	○○	.....
Olmsted,		*8 46	*6 06	*1 27	.....
Mina,		8 50	6 10	1 31	.....
Knowlton's,		○○	*6 18	○○	.....
Roulette,		9 00	6 21	1 45	.....
Burtville,		9 08	6 29	2 55	.....
Coleman,		○○	*6 35	○○	.....
Port Allegany,		9 21	6 49	2 35	.....

(*) Flag stations. (○○) Trains do not stop.

Connections—At Ulysses with N.Y.C. & H.R.R. for points north and south. At Newfield Junction with Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R. north of Wellsville, south of Galeton and Ansonia. At Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. R. R., north for Buffalo, Olean, Bradford and Smethport; south for Keating Summit, Austin, Emporium and Penn'a R. R., points.

B. A. McCLURE, Gen'l Supt. Coudersport, Pa.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Jan. 1, 1900, passenger trains will depart from Johnsonburg as follows:

NORTH BOUND.

8:48 A. M.—Week days, from P. & E. Station for Mt. Jewett, Bradford and intermediate stations.

2:02 P. M.—Daily, including Sunday, from B. R. & P. Station, Grant Street, Fast Express, solid vestibuled train for Bradford, Buffalo and Rochester, equipped with cafe and reclining chair cars.

4:23 P. M.—Week days, from P. & E. station, for Mt. Jewett, Bradford and intermediate stations.

SOUTH BOUND.

9:12 A. M.—Week days, from P. & E. station for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney and intermediate points.

1:40 P. M.—Daily including Sunday, from B. R. & P. station, Grant Street, Fast Express, solid vestibuled train for Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney, Butler and Pittsburg, equipped with cafe and reclining chair cars.

6:12 P. M.—Week days, from P. & E. station, for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney and intermediate stations.

Thousand mile tickets, good for passage between all stations on B. R. & P. Ry., and N.Y.C. & H.R.R., (Penna. Division) at twenty ($20) dollars.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars. An excess charge of ten cents will be collected by conductors when fares are paid on trains, from all stations where a ticket office is maintained.

EDWARD C. LAPEY, Gen. Pass. Agt. Rochester, N. Y.

The W. N. Y. & P.

At a meeting of the directors of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad held last Saturday, Charles M. Lea, E. W. Clark, Jr., E. Clarence Miller, and E. L. Owen retired from the board, and their places were filled by the election of W. H. Barnes, John P. Green, T. DeWitt Cayler and Samuel Rea, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The board then decided to lease the road to the Pennsylvania Railroad, to take effect August 1st.

This action is in line with what was announced several days ago, that the Pennsylvania Railroad, which controls by stock ownership both the Western New York & Pennsylvania and the Allegheny Valley, would lease both of these roads and operate them as a division.

THE NORTH AMERICAN IN THE CAMPAIGN.—This Presidential campaign will be one of the most exciting the country has ever seen. Pennsylvania is in the position of a spectator. Her great Republican majority is as sure for McKinley and Roosevelt in 1900 as it was for McKinley and Hobart in 1896. Nevertheless the people of this State will feel the keenest interest in the progress of the battle in those sections of the Union where the result is thought to be doubtful. The North American will meet the demands of this natural interest by placing in the field correspondents of national reputation, who will be under instructions not to be partisan, but to tell the exact truth about the situation as they see it in its shifting phases.

The Democrats of the middle West, and even of New York, strange as it may seem to Pennsylvania Republicans, are not without hope of the election of Bryan. They have a good deal to say for themselves, and they have writers who can say it well. As The North American is a newspaper and not an old-fashioned organ, it will give space during the campaign to the Democratic side from the pens of the leaders and conspicuous journalists. Republicanism is not intelligently served by ignoring the best thought arrayed against it. The news has a right to publication, and facts are not obliterated because party organs choose to be studiously blind to them.

Such treatment of a political campaign will be new to Pennsylvania readers who rely upon their home newspapers for an understanding of what is going forward in politics throughout the United States, but it is the business of The North American to break fresh ground and be different from its esteemed though regrettably narrow contemporaries.

McKinley and Roosevelt and the fundamental principles and general policies of the Republican party will have throughout the canvass no more energetic supporter than The North American, but its opinions will be found in their proper place—the editorial page. In its news columns The North American will print the news uncolored. The Democrat will be as well served there as the Republican.

Because of this broad policy of fairness, we are confident that The North American's superiority as a newspaper for the next four months will be as visible to everybody as it has been during the presence of the National Republican Convention in Philadelphia.

If you don't read The North American you don't get the news. 21-2t

PENNSYLVANIA CHAUTAUQUA.

Reduced Rates to Mt. Gretna via Penasylvania Railroad.

For the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, to be held at Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 2 to August 8, 1900, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special excursion tickets to Mt. Gretna from New York, Washington, Baltimore, Frederick, Md., Canandaigua, and intermediate points, including all stations on its line in the State of Pennsylvania.

Tickets will be sold June 25 to August 8, inclusive, and will be good to return until August 13, inclusive. 1653-20-2t

Reduced Rates to Bellefonte.

For the CenterCounty Centennial to be held at Bellefonte, Pa., July 25 and 26, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all stations on its line in the State of Pennsylvania, to Bellefonte and return, at one fare for the round trip (minimum rate, 25 cents).

Tickets will be sold and good going July 24, 25, and 26 and to return until July 27, inclusive. 1672-20-2t.

REDUCED RATES TO THE SEASHORE.

Annual Low Rate Excursion to Atlantic City, etc., via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for three low-rate ten-day excursions for the present season from Wilcox, Troy, Bellefonte, Williamsport, Mocanaqua, Sunbury, Shenadoah, Dauphin and principal intermediate stations (includiug stations on branch Roads) to Atlantic City, Avalon, Anglesa, Wildwood, or Holly Beech, on Thursday, July 19, August 2 and 16, 1900.

Excursion tickets, good to return by regular trains within ten days, will be sold at very low rates. Tickets to Atlantic City will be sold via the Delaware River Bridge Route, the only all-rail line, or via Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

Stop over can be had at Philadelphia, either going or returning within limit of ticket.

For information in regard to specific rate and time of trains consult hand bills, or apply to agents or E. S. Harrar, Division Ticket Agent, Williamsport, Pa. 1685-21-1t.

J. A. Fisher,
PRACTICAL
Horse Shoer,
Broad Street, Emporium, Pa.

Railroad News.

Official announcement of the appointment of Geo W. Creighton to be general superintendent and R. N. Durborrow to be superintendent of the motive power of the Buffalo & Allegheny Valley division of the Pennsylvania railroad was received from the Philadelphia office to-day. The circular also conveys the news of Robert Bell's appointment as superintendent of the Buffalo & Rochester division, C. T. Dabney to be superintendent of the Chautauqua division and C. B. Price to be superintendent of Pittsburg end.

All of these appointments have already appeared in the Commercial.

Formal notice has also been issued that on and after August 1, the Allegheny Valley and the Western New York & Pennsylvania will be operated by the Pennsylvania. The lines of the Western New York & Pennsylvania, except the portion between New Castle and Oil City, and the lines of the Allegheny Valley, except that portion between Red Bank and Driftwood will constitute the Buffalo & Alleghany Valley division.

That portion of the Western New York & Pennsylvania, and that portion of the Allegheny Valley between Red Bank and Driftwood will be operated as a part of the Philadelphia & Erie division.

PASSENGER RE-ORGANIZATION.

A conference of Pennsylvania railroad passenger officials held in Philadelphia, Tuesday, at which details of the re-organization made necessary by the acquisition of the Western New York & Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley roads are being fixed. It is officially settled that B. P. Frazer will continue as Passenger Agent of the Buffalo District, being the chief passenger representative of the Pennsylvania railroad in this territory as of old, excepting that the W. N. Y. & P. will be added to his territory. An increase of salary for Mr. Frazer is forthcoming.

J. A. Fellows, general passenger agent of the W. N. Y. & P. will act as Division Ticket Agent, having charge of all local tickets along the W. N. Y. P. division, their issue, etc, with the exception of the line from Stoneboro to New Castle. The coupon ticket department will be located in the general offices at Philadelphia.

Mr. Fellows will retain his office in the Mooney-Brisbane building.

S. B. Newton, traveling passenger agent for the W. N. Y. & P. will be retained as excursion agent of the W. N. Y. & P. division, having charge of all local Chautaqua Lake and Niagara Falls excursions.

T. J. Murphy, traveling passenger agent of the Nothern Central, will not be disturbed.

The official circular is expected Wednesday.

Many of the clerks and employes in the W. N. Y. & P. general offices will accept the generous offer to move to Philadelaphia and retain their positions. It is quite probable that the vacant rooms in the W. N. Y. & P. building will be occupied by the Anchor Line people. This line belongs to the Pennsylvania.—Buffalo Commercial.

T. A. Roberts, of Renovo, division superintendent of the Philadelphia and Erie, will also be superintendent of the new division. His headquarters will remain at Renovo. Mr. Gardner, of Renovo will be chief train master and D. M. Dunsmore, of Reynoldsville, now in the employ of the Allegheny Valley, will be assistant train master. Train Dispatchers Weed and McEnteer, of Reynoldsville will likely go to Renovo.

The change of Mr. Creighton from the general superintendency of the Philadelphia and Erie and Northern Central to his new duties, as above stated, has resulted in several other changes. His place as superintendent of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad division has been filled by the appointment of W. Haywood Myers, now superintendent of the Middle division, Harrisburg.

In view of the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal, favored alike by Republicans and Democrats, it is essential that American ships be constructed for use when the canal is completed. If the Kansas City convention favors the free registry of foreign built (chiefly British) ships, instead of American ships, built by American labor, for our foreign carrying they will demonstrate anew their incapacity, and still further justify their overwhelming defeat next November.

More contributions to our institutions of learning have been made under the present Administration than at any other period in the history of the country. Education is receiving its full share of the profits of prosperity, and education will contribute liberally to the sentiment for good government.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

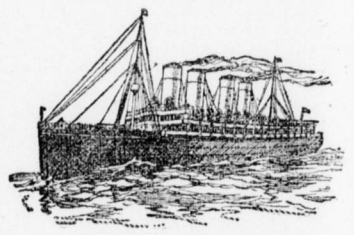
DEUTSCHLAND IS A RACER.

Unrivaled Maiden Trip of the Great German Steamship.

The new queen of the sea, second largest ship in the world, the Deutschland, of the Hamburg-American Packet company's fleet, has not only made a new maiden record across the Atlantic, but also smashed the western Atlantic records for both speed and time, says the New York World. The Deutschland traveled 3,044 knots from Plymouth in 5 days 15 hours and 46 minutes, at an average speed of 22.42 knots an hour, a new maiden record, a new western record and the record for average speed.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on her fastest trip west, made from Cherbourg in November, 1899, traveled 3,050 knots in 5 days 17 hours and 37 minutes, at an average speed of 22.19 knots an hour. The Deutschland left Hamburg on July 5, Cherbourg at 4:15 p. m. July 6 and Plymouth at 10:20 p. m. on the same day. She was sighted southeast of Fire island at 9:02 a. m. July 12. She was abeam of Sandy Hook lightship at 10:15 a. m.

The daily runs of the giantess are remarkable for their sustained strength, being 308 knots, 557, 553, 551, 532 and 543. On the day that the Deutschland made 532 knots she was obliged to stop 40 minutes for repairs to her steering gear. This 40 minutes is included in her record time. The Deutschland was out of quarantine at 12:23, and, with the flag of Hamburg at her bow and



THE DEUTSCHLAND.

Old Glory at her fore truck and saluted noisily by all the craft in port, she made her way majestically up the bay and North river. She was so long that she blocked the Hoboken ferries for an hour. It required eight tugs to swing her in alongside the pier, and she was not berthed till about 3 p. m. The new wonder brought 367 first and second cabin passengers and 77 steerage. Her passengers said she was as steady as a rock.

It cost $3,332,000 to build the Deutschland. The new leviathan is 686½ feet long, 67 feet beam and 44 feet deep. Her gross tonnage is 16,000 and her net tonnage 5,196 and her displacement or total weight 23,000 tons. She has bronze twin screws 23 feet across, and her engines, made by Halle of Dartford, are of 35,000 horsepower. She has 12 double and four single end boilers and 112 fires. There are four funnels, each wide enough within for two trolley cars to pass each other, and two schooner masts. Her orlop, main, saloon, promenade, boat and shelter decks are of teak and steel and present 520 feet of uninterrupted promenade on one side. She has a longitudinal bulkhead and 17 water tight compartments and a double bottom, divided into 24 chambers. She accommodates 467 first cabin, 300 second cabin and 300 steerage passengers.

The dining saloon, lighted through a beautiful dome of yellow and colored glass, is finished in mahogany. Olive and brick colored tints predominate. The novelties are private dining rooms, the grillroom, on the boat deck forward, and the children's playroom, on the same deck aft. The grillroom was crowded all night during the trip.

Captain Adolph Albers commands the Deutschland. She carries a crew of 350 men.

MONEY IN GRASSHOPPERS.

How One Kansas Farmer Uses a Pest to Good Advantage.

Governor Stanley received a letter recently from Richard Finch, a farmer in the Saline valley, which indicates a new and thriving industry in Kansas, says a Topeka dispatch to the Kansas City Times. Mr. Finch writes that grasshoppers have been so numerous in his district this summer as to do considerable damage to all crops. He has a drove of 1,000 young turkeys and soon discovered that his poultry was more than a match for the grasshoppers. The turkeys destroyed the hoppers almost as rapidly as they could light on his premises, before they had time to work any destruction.

Presently Mr. Finch's neighbors noticed that his fields continued green and luxuriant while theirs were barren in spots, and they investigated. When they found out about Finch's turkeys, a few of the enterprising farmers began to negotiate for the use of the flock. Finch proceeded on the theory that 100 turkeys were as valuable as a farmhand and accordingly fixed a rental of $2.50 per day for each 100 turkeys. The entire flock is in demand, and Mr. Finch derives a revenue of $25 per day on his investment. Governer Stanley referred Mr. Finch's letter to the state board of agriculture.

Making Cloth While the Sun Shines

Europe is beginning to fear a cotton famine on account of short crop in the United States, says the Minneapolis Tribune. This may give our southern cotton planters another year of high prices.

Decidedly Up to Date.

The Russian story that the Chinese army has 900,000 Mausers is important if true, says the Kansas City Star. There is nothing very effete about that sort of a layout.

Worthy of Confucius.

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." Prince Tuan's challenge to the combined might of western civilization illustrates that ancient saying.—New York World.

ALL SORTS.

Six more months of the century.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are famous little pills for liver and bowel troubles. Never gripe. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

"Teddy" isn't khakilating on khaki.

One Minute Cough Cure is the only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. Try it. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

Roosevelt doesn't want a hat campaign.

There are no better pills made than DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Always prompt and certain. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

Pettigrew is again putting his mouth in it.

For burns, injuries, piles and skin diseases use DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is the original. Counterfeits may be offered. Use only DeWitt's. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

The bombs and booms are all ready to let go.

It has been demonstrated by experience that consumption can be prevented by the early use of One Minute Cough Cure. This is the favorite remedy for coughs, colds, croup, asthma, grippe and all throat and lung troubles. Cures quickly. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

Hoboken had more fireworks than she wanted.

"We have sold many different cough remedies, but none has given better satisfaction than Chamberlain's," says Mr. Charles Holzhauer, Druggist, Newark, N. J. "It is perfectly safe and can be relied upon in all cases of coughs, colds or hoarseness. Sold by L. Taggart. july

The legations are getting too much Chinese hospitality.

A gentleman recently cured of dyspepsia gave the following appropriate of Burns' famous blessing: "Some have meat and can not eat, and some have none that want it; but we have meat and we can eat,—Kodol Dyspepsia Cure be thanked." This preparation will digest what you eat. It instantly relieves and radically cures indigestion and all stomach disorders. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

China never needed missionaries worse than now.

The law holds both maker and circulator of a counterfeit equally guilty. The dealer who sells you a dangerous counterfeit of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve risks your life to make a little larger profit. You cannot trust him. DeWitt's is the only genuine and original Witch Hazel Salve, a well known cure for piles and all skin diseases. See that your dealer gives you DeWitt's Salve. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

The rocks of Asia are surer of aim than the Spaniards.

After many intricate experiments, scientists have discovered methods for obtaining all the natural digestants. These have been combined in the proportion found in the human body and united with substances that build up the digestive organs, making a compound called Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat and allows all dyspeptics to eat plenty of nourishing food while the stomach troubles are being radically cured by the medicinal agents it contains. It is pleasant to take and will give quick relief. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

It's hard luck for the Oregon to be "done up" by a rock.

Notice.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Downs' Elixir if it does not cure any cough, cold, croup, whooping cough or throat trouble. We also guarantee Downs' Elixir to cure consumption, when used according to directions, or money back. A full dose on going to bed and small doses during the day will cure the most severe cold, and stop the most distressing cough. For sale by L. Taggart, and R. C. Dodson. 34-24.

The "heathen Chinee" is raging and imagining vain things.

IS IT RIGHT

For an Editor to Recommend Patent Medicines?

From Sylvan Valley News, Brevrad, N. C.

It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietory medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand and administered at the inception of an attack much suffering might be avoided and in very many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least this has been our experience during the past twenty years. For sale by L. Taggart. july

The Boxers do not use padded gloves; it is not the rule of their "ring"; but they probably give the "queue" when to act.

An Epidemic of Diarrhoea.

Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Cocoanut Grove, Fla., says there has been quite an epidemic of diarrhoea there. He had a severe attack and was cured by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says he also recommended it to others and they say it is the best medicine they ever used. For sale by L. Taggart. july

Hair-Health

cannot turn backward the footprints of time, but it can and does obliterate them. Nothing ages one so rapidly as gray, thin and faded hair. Keep the hair looking young and you look and feel young; restore the hair's youthful freshness and you remove the most apparent traces of age.

HAY'S HAIR-HEALTH is a hair food, and unlike other preparations, acts on the roots of the hair and positively restores gray, faded and bleached hair to its youthful color and beauty. It is made from pure ingredients. Is not a dye. Does not stain skin or clothing, keeps scalp clean and healthy, and its use cannot be detected.

Ask for Hay's Hair-Health and refuse all substitutes. H.H.H. is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Sent by express, prepaid, in plain sealed package by LONDON SUPPLY CO., 853 Broadway, N. Y., also 25c. cake Harfina Medicated Soap, best soap for toilet, bath, skin and hair. All on receipt of 60c. and this ad.

LARGE 50c. BOTTLES. AT ALL DRUGGISTS'.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS

A. A. CURES FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammations, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES SPRAINS, Lameness, Injuries, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES SORE THROAT, Quinsy, Epizootic, Distemper.
D. D. CURES WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Inflamed Lungs, Pleuro-Pneumonia.
F. F. CURES COLIC, Bellyache, Wind-Blown, Diarrhea, Dysentery.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions, Ulcers, Grease, Farcy.
J. K. CURES BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat, Indigestion, Stomach Staggers.

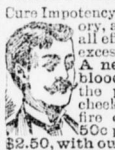
60c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. VETERINARY MANUAL SENT FREE.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,
VITAL WEAKNESS
and Prostration from Overwork or other causes.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy.

$1 per vial, or special package with powder, for $5
Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., New York

NERVITA PILLS
Restore Vitality, Lost Vigor and Manhood



Cure Impotency, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, all wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion. A nerve tonic and blood builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50c per box. 6 boxes for $2.50, with our bankable gaurantee to cure or refund the money paid. Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.

60 PILLS 50 CTS.

Nervita Tablets (YELLOW LABEL) EXTRA STRENGTH Immediate Results

Positively guaranteed cure for Loss of Power, Varicocele, Undeveloped or Shrunken Organs, Paresis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. By mail in plain package, $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00 with our bankable guarantee bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid. Address

NERVITA MEDICAL CO.
Clinton & Jackson Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

Sold by R. C. Dodson, Druggist, 34-48ly. Emporium, Pa.

CELERY KING
NATURE'S CURE

A Young Girl's Experience.

My daughter's nerves were terribly out of order. She was thin and weak; the least noise startled her, and she was wakeful at night. Before she had taken one package of Celery King the change in her was so great that she could hardly be taken for the same girl. She is rapidly growing well and strong, her complexion is perfect, and she sleeps well every night.—Mrs. Lucy McNutt, Brush Valley, Pa.

Celery King for the Nerves, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is sold in 25c. and 50c. packages by druggists and dealers.

R. C. Dodson, Emporium, Pa.

Keeley Cure

Cures Drunkenness. Cures Drug Users.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, 4246 Fifth Ave., PITTSBURG, PA.

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An Old, Reliable Institution of Learning.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Founded in 1815.

Good Traditions. A Strong Faculty. Unsurpassed Location. Reasonable Expenses.

FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 18TH.

Catalogue and full information sent free of charge to any address on application to

President Crawford, Meadville, Pa.

85 Years of Faithful and Successful Service.

TABLER'S BUCK EYE PILE OINTMENT

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